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and bitter remark on our military departments; there is frequent allusion to the unnatural alliance of England and France; but the quantity of stimulating personal abuse is small compared with what was expected, and perhaps desired.

In other respects these volumes are disappointing. "A very long yarn," will be the yawning criticism of many a sleepy reader, as he lets the volumes fall from his grasp. It would be wrong to say that the work is not well written. The work is done carefully and with perfect literary faith. Here and there the page is aglow with light and heat. Some of the characters are drawn with singular force of outline, and many of the battle-pieces are thrown upon the canvas with a rare degree of life and power. Yet the work is wearisome. The style is prolix; the detail too abundant. The man who described the Nile as "a deuced long river," would probably object to the account here given of the Battle of Balaclava, as being a "deuced long story." This account occupies nearly four hundred pages. Now, the cavalry actions which took place in the plain of Balaclava—and which we alone have dignified by the name of a battle—were of no great importance, either in their details or results. They were smart cavalry encounters, in which, while the English horsemen showed their daring and endurance, the leaders showed a very poor comprehension of their trade. The Russians wondered, and the French scoffed at the brilliant blundering, by which we lost one needful arm of our service, without gaining a single advantage, except a subject for patriotic ballads. In spite of our valour, the Russians remained masters of the field; and for many weeks after the "charge" they kept possession of the heights which they had then seized, very much to our annoyance. We just contrived to hold the harbour of Balaclava; but the possession was not secure, and at one moment the question of retiring from it was debated by the staff.

Now, what is there in such a cavalry skirmish to justify the expenditure of four hundred pages? If all current history were to be written at this length, how it would fall into arrears! Since the charge of the Light Division was made, a hundred more momentous actions have taken place. Since then we have had the Indian Mutiny, we have had the Italian War, the American War, and the German War. On his present scale of working, Mr. Kinglake would have to devote a hundred volumes to the American War alone. In this way, we should never write and never read our history at all. This exceeding length is caused by Mr. Kinglake's habit of describing and explaining every point from the base, like a German professor. He will not assume the reader's knowledge. Often enough the bits of information thus thrown out are of interest in themselves—more frequently they are of quite elementary character, such as may be found in the commonest text-books on the soldier's art. In either case they swell the book.

Still more annoying is the historian's trick of flinging in personal combats, like a dramatist in a Surrey play. We very much suspect that Mr. Kinglake is a great admirer of the Arthurian romance; for the way in which he seems to regard his heroes is almost always that in which the romancers thought of Knights of the Round Table. Elliot is to him Sir Gareth, Morris is Sir Bers. In its way, we fancy Mr. Kinglake means to create an Epos of his own. Readers who care to find analogies in things apart should take the study here given of Lord Raglan, and compare it with the ro-

mantic figure of King Arthur. All the essential qualities of these heroes will be found to coincide. The high courtesy, the personal valour, the winning tenderness, the clear and poetic insight, the self-forgetfulness, the love of adventure, which the romancer ascribes to Arthur, the historian ascribes to Raglan. Each is superb, but he is not supreme. The King's court has no nobler knight, though many a greater warrior, than himself. So it is in the General's camp. Arthur finds a master in his subordinate Sir Lancelot—Raglan in his subordinate Sir Colin. In Lord Lucan we have an echo of King Pelles, and in Lord Cardigan perhaps a trace of Sir Blamor.

Of the many fine pictures in these volumes, the one which perhaps lays the strongest hold on the imagination of a reader is that of the desolate Czar of all the Russias on receiving the news of his great defeat on the Alma:—

"Prince Mentschikoff wrote no despatch recounting the disaster he had undergone on the Alma, but he sent an aide-de-camp to St. Petersburg. For several days towards the close of the month of September, the Czar had been growing more and more impatient for tidings. His impatience, it seems, was rather the longing for the good news he expected than the result of evil foreboding. It is said that he looked upon what he deemed to be the unwelcome rashness of the invasion with a feeling akin to pity; and assuring himself that the Allies would soon be his prisoners, he ordered, they say, that in that event the captive armies of the West, but more especially the English, should be treated with kindness. At length the moment came when it was announced to the Czar that an aide-de-camp fresh come from the Crimea was in the ante-room. He was instantly brought into the Czar's presence. By brief word or eager gesture he was ordered to speak. He spoke—'Sire, your army has covered itself with glory, but —.' Then instantly the Czar knew that the tale to be told was one of disaster. With violent imprecations he drove the aide-de-camp from his presence. The aide-de-camp, however, understood that he was liable to be again called in; and after a time—a quarter of an hour I think I have heard—he was once more in the Czar's presence. The Czar was changed in look. He seemed to be more composed than he had been, but was pale. When the aide-de-camp approached, the Czar thrust forward his hand as though to snatch at something, and imperatively cried, 'The despatch!' The aide-de-camp answered, 'Sire, I bring no despatch.'—'No despatch?' the Czar asked, his fury beginning to rekindle as he spoke. 'Sire, Prince Mentschikoff was much hurried, and —.'—'Hurried!' interrupted the Czar; 'What! what do you mean? Do you mean to say he was running?' Again his fury became uncontrollable; and it seems that it was some time before he was able to hear the cruel sound of the truth. When at length the Czar came to know what had befallen his army, he gave way to sheer despair; for he deemed Sebastopol lost, and had no longer any belief that the Chersonese was still a field on which he might use his energies. I have said that this man, gathering into his own person all the power, all the will, all the cares of the empire, was verily and indeed that which he had dared to call himself when he said that he was 'the State.' I have said, too, that because the religion and the national passions of his obedient millions were his religion and his passions, therefore, in his superb and stately form vast Russia was truly incarnate. But never was this incarnation more manifest than in the time of the nation's trouble. Because a disaster had come upon Russia, her Czar was first raging, then prostrate. He obeyed the instinct which brings a man in his grief to sink down and lie parallel with the earth, and to seek to be hidden from all eyes. He took to his bed. Knowing the danger of approaching him, everybody was scared from the door of the chamber. By the side of the low pallet-bed that he lay on there was a pitcher of barley-water, or some such liquid, and of that, it is supposed, from time to time he drank;

but, except the nourishment thus obtained, it is believed that for many days he took no food. This period of blank despair was indeed so prolonged that, when other and better tidings were beginning to come in from the Crimea, the Czar, it is said, still lay in the same condition. People feared to approach him so long as there was nothing to set against the thought of the defeat on the Alma; but when the more hopeful accounts came in, some thought they might approach him once more. Going to his bedside, they told him of these new tidings, and spoke of it as possible, if not even likely, that Sebastopol might still be saved. But the Czar would put no faith now in any words of hope. Nay, he raged, as they say, against those who sought to comfort him, saying: "You are the men, you are the very men, who brought me to this—who brought me into this war by talking to me of the power of the English 'peace party.' Yes; you are the men, the very men, who persuaded me that the English would trade and not fight. Leave me! leave me!"

The colour is perhaps too strong, and we should like to have had some good Russian authority for the words here put into the mouth of Nicholas. At one moment, it suited the purposes of certain parties in England to lay the blame of the Crimean War upon a few harmless zealots, called Peace-at-any-price men; and during the few weeks of disaster in which the zealots were so blamed, these pretended expressions of the Czar appeared in our newspapers. That they were ever spoken by Nicholas we doubt. They are not in his style. They are out of his character, and out of the situation. So proud a man as Nicholas would hardly like to confess that in a military question he had been led astray by the talk of two simple Quakers. Mr. Kinglake is known to be an enemy of the Peace party; and it is possible that he may have given a too easy credence to an anecdote which seems to tell against his political enemies.

It is a consequence of the extreme length to which Mr. Kinglake lets his narrative flow out, that his work appears rather thin in real matter. The third volume is mainly devoted to an account of the first unsuccessful bombardment of Sebastopol, the fourth to the affair above Balaklava. The first of these two parts is rather dry, though here and there a passage containing true Homeric fire occurs. This bit about our sailors, as they came on shore to help, is in Mr. Kinglake's better manner:—

"From on board the Allied fleets large bodies of men were landed; and they were ordered—or rather permitted, for the men were burning with zeal—to take part in the active operations against Sebastopol. The brigade of English seamen thus placed at Lord Raglan's disposal was under the orders of Captain Lushington, and Captain Peel undertook a battery with a number of his men from the Diamond. Moreover, large quantities of the armament and other material resources of the fleets were freely devoted to the same purpose. Numbers of ships' guns of heavy metal were taken from the decks of the men-of-war, and afterwards dragged up to camp by the bodily power of the sailors. In the eyes of those who have witnessed the contrast, as shown and developed by the business of war, it seems hardly short of a wonder that the same nation should be able to send out, to toil and fight for her cause, two bodies of men, each so devoted, each so excellent, yet parted the one from the other by a breadth so great as that which divides our soldiers from our sailors. It is true that the soldier engaged in campaigning is too often in a lower state of health than that which the sailor enjoys; but, even after recognizing that physical cause as accounting for some portion of the difference between the two men, the contrast still keeps its force. For the mind of the soldier is so weighted down by the ceaseless pressure of Method, that he has little enough of resource except what he finds in his valour and discipline: he is patient, and, in some circumstances, strangely uncomplaining: he

is grave, and calm: he has made himself famous in Europe for his power of confronting an enemy's column with what the French used to call his 'terrible silence.' On the other hand, the sailor, thrown suddenly into the midst of new conditions, is full of resource as Crusoe in his island. He does not hold himself at all bound to suffer without complaining. He freely tells his sorrows to his officers. His courage is of the kind that enables him, in the midst of slaughter, to go on cheerfully swearing, and steadily serving his gun—whilst in boarding, or any kind of assault, he finds a maddening joy; but he would hardly enter into the spirit of an order which called upon him and his mates to stand still in straight lines under fire, keeping silence and not rushing forward. With the performance of his duties he blends a wild mirth. As though in his infinite tenderness for all that he deems weak and helpless, he loves of all things to come ashore, with his exuberant health and strong will, to give a help to the landmen. Sometimes in those early days of October, whilst our soldiery were lying upon the ground weary, languid and silent, there used to be heard a strange uproar of men coming nearer and nearer. Soon, the comers would prove to be Peel of the Diamond, with a number of his sailors, all busy in dragging up to the front one of the ship's heavy guns. Peel has died—has died young—in the service of his country; but such was his zeal, such his energy, such his power of moving other men, that upon the whole his share of the gift of life was full and rich. Apart from the mere beauty of his form and features, there was a fire in his nature which gave him in that time of war an all but preternatural radiance. But whilst he was guiding the labours of his people with eye and hand and joyous words of direction or encouragement, the sailors used always to find their own way of evolving their strength. This they would do by speaking to the gun as to a sentient, responsible being, overwhelming it with terms of abuse; and, since it commonly happened that the stress of their pull at the ropes would get to be in some measure timed by the cadence of their words, it followed that at each execration the gun used to groan and move forward, as though it were a grim, sullen lion obeying the voice of his keepers."

Come we now to that Charge around which the public interest in this history will mainly cling. It is introduced by what our boys would describe as an "awful" amount of detail. What concerns us, for the moment, are the portraits of the two cavalry officers—also peers of the realm—who for good and evil had the honour of England in their hands that day. First we take Lord Lucan, as the superior officer:—

"The officer entrusted with the charge of our cavalry division was Lord Lucan. To his want of experience in the field there was added the drawback of age; for he had attained to a period of life at which no man altogether unused to war service could be expected to burst into fame as a successful cavalry general; but by nature Lord Lucan was gifted with some at least of the qualities essential for high command; and his fifty-four years, after all, however surely they may have extinguished the happy impulsiveness which is needed for a wielder of the cavalry arm, can hardly be said to have impaired his efficiency in the general business of a commander. He enjoyed perfect health; he saw like a hawk; and he retained such extraordinary activity of both body and mind, that perhaps the mention of his actual age makes it really more difficult than it might otherwise be to convey an idea of the tall, lithe, slender, and young-looking officer, pursuing his task of commander with a kind of fierce, tearing energy, and expressing by a movement of feature somewhat rare amongst Englishmen the intensity with which his mind worked. At every fresh access of strenuousness, and especially at the moments preceding strenuous speech, his face all at once used to light up with a glittering, panther-like aspect, resulting from the sudden fire of the eye, and the sudden disclosure of the teeth, white, even, and clenched. At an early period of his life, and whilst still almost

a boy, he had the honour to be encouraged in his career by the Duke of Wellington, and even to receive words of counsel and guidance from the lips of the great captain. In later years he had had the spirit and enterprise to join the Russian army whilst engaged in military operations, thus giving himself the advantage of seeing a campaign; and I cannot but believe that the time thus spent was more conducing to warlike efficiency than many a diligent year employed in peace service at home. Independently of the general advantage derived from a glimpse of reality, Lord Lucan gathered from his experience of that campaign on the Danube some knowledge of a more special kind in regard to Russian troops; and there is reason for inferring that his mode of handling the English cavalry in the Crimea was in some measure influenced by the impressions of his earlier days. A quarter of a century before, he had come back from the Danube campaign with a low opinion of the Russian cavalry, but with a high respect for the infantry—more especially, it seems, for the infantry when gathered in heavy column; and he not only carried those opinions with him to the Crimea, but continued, when there, to hold them unchanged, and even, perhaps—though unconsciously—to make them the basis of his resolves."

We have had to shorten this account by many lengths, for Mr. Kinglake's humour is apt to array itself in many words. Lord Cardigan's portrait is etched in with a sharper acid:—

"Lord Cardigan, when appointed to this command, was about fifty-seven years old, and had never seen war service. From his early days he had eagerly longed for the profession of arms, and although prevented by his father's objections from entering the army at the usual period of life, he afterwards—that is, at about twenty-seven years of age—was made a cornet in a cavalry regiment. He pursued his profession with diligence, absenting himself much from the House of Commons (of which he was at that time a member) for the purpose of doing orderly duty as a subaltern in the 8th Hussars. Aided partly by fortune, but partly by the favour of the Duke of York and the operation of the purchase system, he rose very quickly in the service, and at the end of about seven years from the period of his entering the army, he was a lieutenant-colonel. He had a passionate love for the service—a fair knowledge, it is believed, of so much cavalry business as is taught by practice in England—a strong sense of military duty—a burning desire for the fame which awaits heroic actions—and, finally, the gift of high courage. Lord Cardigan's valour was not at all of the wild, heedless kind, but the result of strong determination. Even from his way of riding to hounds, it was visible, they say, that the boldness he evinced was that of a resolute man with a set purpose, and not a dare-devil impulse. He bore himself firmly in both the duels he fought; and upon the occasion which opposed him to an officer against whom he was bitterly angered, he shot his foe through the body. His mind, although singularly barren, and wanting in dimensions, was not without force; and he had the valuable quality of persistency. He had been so constituted by nature, or so formed by the watchful care which is sometimes bestowed upon an only son, as to have a habit of attending to the desires and the interests of self with a curious exactitude. The tendency, of course, was one which he shared with nearly all living creatures; and it was only from the extraordinary proportions in which the attribute existed, and from the absence of any attempt to mask the propensity, that it formed a distinctive peculiarity. When engaged in the task of self-assertion or self-advocacy, he adhered to his subject with the most curious rigour, never going the least bit astray from it, and separating from it all that concerned the rest of creation as matter altogether irrelevant and uninteresting. Others before him may have secretly concentrated upon self an equal amount of attention; but in Lord Cardigan there was such an entire absence of guile, that exactly as he was so he showed himself to the world. Of all false pretences contrived for the pur-

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pose of feigning an interest in others, he was as innocent as a horse. Amongst his good qualities was love of order; but this with him was in such morbid excess, that it constituted a really dangerous foible, involving him from time to time in mischief. One of his quarrels was founded upon the colour of a bottle; another upon the size of a tea-cup. In each case the grievance was want of uniformity. To his formulated mind the distinction between lawful and right was imperceptible. A thousand times over it might be suggested to him that he ought not to have been sleeping on board his yacht—a yacht with a French cook on board—when not only all the officers and men under him, but also his divisional chief, were cheerfully bearing the hardships and privations of camp life; but a thousand times over he would answer that he indulged himself thus with the permission of Lord Raglan; and the lawfulness of the practice being thus established, he never seemed to understand that there could remain any question of propriety, or taste, or right feeling. With attributes of this kind, he was plainly more fitted to obey than to command. Having no personal ascendancy, and no habitual consideration for the feelings of others, he was not, of course, at all qualified to exert easy rule over English gentlemen, and his idea of the way to command was to keep on commanding. There surely was cruelty in the idea of placing human beings under the military control of an officer at once so arbitrary and so narrow; but the notion of such a man having been able to purchase for himself a right to hold Englishmen in military subjection is, to my mind, revolting."

Of the tremendous blunder into which these two quarrelling noblemen led us, it is not necessary now to speak. Neither of the two seemed capable, according to Mr. Kinglake, of either reading an order or comprehending a message. Lord Lucan was the abler man; but he was also the more wrong-headed, if not the more obstinate. The picture of Lord Cardigan waiting at the head of his Light Cavalry, chafing and swearing, yet never sounding the charge, while the heavy brigade was slashing in and out of the Russian masses—merely because he had not sense enough to construe his orders—is one of the grossest comicalities of the war. It was well known in London that the two chiefs hated each other as Cain hated Abel, and it was often said to their disadvantage, very unjustly, that each would have been glad to put the other in the fore-front of the battle. When people heard of Lucan being engaged, and Cardigan standing by, sullen and savage, but not helpful, they only shrugged their shoulders, and said it was in the Brudenell blood. Mr. Kinglake tells us how the French regarded this singular spectacle:—

"The more aged officers of a regiment made sure that the Count of Cardigan was a great feudal chief, with a brigade composed of his serfs and retainers, who, for some cause or other, had taken dire umbrage, and resolved, like Achilles, that his myrmidons should be withheld from the fight; or whether, on the authority of the major—less aged, though equally confident—they held that the feudal system in England had been recently mitigated, and that the true solution of the enigma was to be found in the law of 'Le box'—the law making it criminal for an Englishman to interrupt a good fight, and enjoining that singular formation which Albion called 'a ring';—whatever, in short, might be the variety of special theories which these French observers adopted, there was one proposition at least in which all would be sure to agree. All, all would take part in the chorus which asserted that the English were a heap of 'originals.'"

We have referred to Mr. Kinglake's love of personal combats. The exploits of Shaw, the famous Life-Guardsman, as they used to be exhibited on the transportine boards, were beaten out of sight by some of his Crimean heroes. Clarke, with his bare head and bleeding face, cuts his way in and out of Russian squadrons;

Scarlett, with his aide-de-camp and trumpeter, dashes into the midst of an army, fights his way through it, and comes out alive on the other side. There are hundreds of such heroes. The cases of Sir George Wombwell and Capt. Morris may be taken as ordinary illustrations of English prowess on the battle-field.—

"One of those who returned to our lines with the remnant of the 4th Light Dragoons had been a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I speak of Sir George Wombwell, then an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan. When last we saw Wombwell he was not far from the front of the battery, but his charger had just been shot under him. He so quickly succeeded in catching and mounting a stray horse as to be able to join the 4th Light Dragoons when they came on, and advance with them down to the guns. There, however, his newly-caught horse was killed under him (as his own charger had been some minutes before), and, this time, he found himself surrounded by twenty or thirty Russian Lancers, who took from him his sword and his pistol, and made him prisoner. It happened that Captain Morris (then also, as we know, a prisoner, and with his head deeply cut and pierced by sabre and lance) was brought to the spot where Wombwell stood; and it is interesting to observe that, in spite of his own dreadful condition, Morris had still a word of timely counsel that he could give to a brother officer. 'Look out,' he said to Wombwell—'look out and catch a horse.' At that moment, two or three loose horses came up, and Wombwell, darting suddenly forward from between the Russian Lancers who had captured him, seized and mounted one of these riderless chargers, and galloped forward to meet the 4th Light Dragoons, which he then saw retiring. He succeeded in joining the regiment, and, with it, returned to our lines. When Capt. Morris (unhorsed and grievously wounded) found himself surrounded by Russian dragoons, it was to an officer, as we saw, that he surrendered his sword. That officer, however, quickly disappeared, and then the Russian horsemen—Morris took them to be Cossacks—rushed in upon their prisoner, and not only robbed him of all he had about him, but convinced him by their manner and bearing that they were inclined to despatch him. Morris, therefore, broke away from them, and ran into the midst of the thickest smoke he could see. Then, a riderless horse passing close to him, Morris caught at the rein, and was dragged by it a short distance, but afterwards fell and became unconscious. Upon regaining his senses, Morris became aware of the presence of a Cossack, who seemed as though he had just passed him, but was looking back in a way which seemed to indicate that he had seen the English officer move, and would therefore despatch him. Morris gathered strength from the emergency, found means to get on his feet, and once more sought shelter in the thickest smoke near him. While standing there, he found himself almost run down by another loose charger, but was able to catch hold of the horse's rein, and to mount him. He turned the horse's head up the valley, and rode as fast as he could; but just as he fancied he was getting out of the cross-fire his new horse was shot under him, and fell with him to the ground, giving him a heavy fall, and rolling over his thigh. Then again for some time Morris was unconscious; and when he regained his senses, he found that the dead horse was lying across his leg, and keeping him fastened to the ground. He then 'set to work' to extricate his leg and at length succeeded in doing so. Then, getting on his feet, he ran on as well as he could, stumbling and getting up over and over again, but always taking care to be moving up hill, till at last, when quite worn out, he found himself close to the dead body of an English Staff-officer—the body, he presently saw, of his friend Nolan. Remembering that Nolan had fallen at a very early period in advance of the brigade, Morris inferred that he must be nearly within the reach of his fellow-countrymen; so, being now quite exhausted, he laid himself down beside the body of his friend, and again became unconscious. Besides the three deep ugly wounds

received in his head, Morris, in the course of these his struggles for life had suffered a longitudinal fracture or split of the right arm, and several of his ribs were broken. There was a circumstance in the lives of Nolan and Morris which made it the more remarkable that the dead body of the one and the shattered frame of the other should be thus lying side by side. On the flank march, Morris and Nolan, who were great allies, had communicated to each other a common intention of volunteering for any special service that might be required in the course of the campaign; and they found that each of them, in anticipation of the early death that might result from such an enterprise, had written a letter which, in that event, was to be delivered. Morris had addressed a letter to his young wife, Nolan had addressed one to his mother. Under the belief that the opportunity for hazardous service of the kind they were seeking might be close at hand, the two friends had exchanged their respective letters: and now, when they lay side by side, the one dead and the other unconscious, each of them still had in his pocket the letter entrusted to him by the other. When Morris recovered his consciousness he found himself in an English hospital tent. Terribly as he had been wounded and shattered, he did not succumb."

The effect of all this valour was very slight; in fact the prowess was its own reward, for it had none other. We in England are so much accustomed to think of Balacava as one of the glories of our history that it is with a sharp sense of surprise we hear a Russian speak of that action as resulting in a Russian victory. Yet the Russians do regard Balacava as a victory on their side, and use it as a set-off to the undoubted losses on the Alma. And how can we blame them? They reaped the fruits of victory. They kept the ground they had won in the morning attack, when Lord Cardigan was sleeping on board his yacht. What remained to us was the splendour of a charge which in the opinion of all good soldiers was equally glorious and insane.

In conclusion, a reader may ask whether Mr. Kinglake's new volumes will sustain the reputation of his opening series? We think they will. They are not likely to be so popular. Much of the momentary fame produced by the first part of this work was due to his attack on Louis Napoleon and on the *Times* newspaper. The Emperor and the newspaper were then in the zenith of their power. They have since that time made great mistakes, and suffered much loss of credit. Such attacks would not now tell on the public mind as they told a few years ago. Lord Cardigan is a lesser power; and since that nobleman has passed away, the world will be likely to care little about his fame. To the praise of great diligence and high conscientiousness, Mr. Kinglake is fully entitled; and if his brilliancy appears to have somewhat faded, it is only in comparison with himself that any part of his narrative can be considered as absolutely tame.

The Woman Blessed by All Generations; or, Mary the Object of Veneration, Confidence, and Imitation to all Christians. By the Rev. Raphael Melia, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)

This is a book which in several respects will attract the attention of Protestants. That it is principally addressed to them will appear from the quantity of argument which is extracted from their writers. Not a few Anglicans, even before the day of Tractarianism and Ritualism, have carried their worship—using the word in its true sense—of the Virgin beyond what has any sufficient ground. Their error is excusable; for, as Dr. Melia says, the mother of Jesus is entitled to the veneration of all Christians, and, so far as we can judge from the slight notices of her by the Evangelists—but this is *our*

proviso—to their imitation. As to *confidence*, it is a word of wide possibility. Prof. Vince, when asked by a mathematical opponent whether he would not grant that the whole is greater than its part, answered, "Not I, until I see what use you are going to make of it!" Looking at the fact that Roman publications begin to call the Virgin the *Co-redemptrix*, we consider the word *confidence* as not to be taken in, even carriage paid, until the parcel is opened; and then as may be.

To those who can submit themselves to a Church, Greek or Roman, we concede, for themselves, the right to any amount of Mariolatry, from simple invocation to assertion of the sinless nature. But when a learned doctor addresses us as Protestants, and professes to found his system upon the New Testament, he invites us to independent criticism. Tried by this test, he is an amiable deluder, a dove-sophist, not a serpent-sophist. We shall not enter upon the truth or falsehood of any of his doctrines, but we shall select one, with reference to his treatment of it.

Dr. Melia of course maintains, and many Protestants join him, that Mary never had any children by her husband Joseph. He tells us that it is equally admitted by Pagans, Catholics, and Protestants that the confession or admission of the adversary is the best argument against him. Quite true, against *him*: but not against his conclusion. He then takes Protestants who have not merely confessed and admitted something *against themselves*, but who have joined *themselves* to his side of the question, so that their confessions and admissions are in their own favour. We might as well insist, as against Dr. Melia, that our confession and admission that he is a slippery reasoner should be held fatal to his argument.

When there is something to be done, Dr. Melia knows how to do it. He disposes very well of the phrase "first-born son" alleged to imply that there were others. According to Jewish law, the first-born was sanctified; and was described as first-born before any corroborative second appeared, and whether or no. But when he comes to the "brethren" of Jesus he omits the real point. It is quite true that all near relations, and even close associates, are called brothers, among all nations. But when the word "brother" is associated with "mother," it is a presumption that must be rebutted,—a presumption of overpowering strength,—that "his mother and his brothers," occurring in one clause, limits the brotherhood to the sons of his mother. When we speak of the Chief Justice and his brethren, we may well be supposed to mean the other judges: but if any one should speak of the Chief Justice, his mother, and his brethren, we should never think of any brothers except the other sons of his mother. We should never even take in cousins. If it can be proved that the Jews would have done so, let it be proved.

Dr. Melia cites and lamely disposes of Jesus going down to Capernaum with his mother and his brother; of his mother and his brethren coming to speak with him; and (Matt. iii. 55) of his mother Mary and his brethren James, &c. It ought to be Matt. xiii. 55; but he does not quote the whole, nor does he allude to the repetition of the whole passage in Mark vi. 3. We give the whole, marking the omission in Italics:—"Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not his mother called Mary? And his brethren, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas? And his sisters, are they not all with us?" These sisters were purposely left out: they pinch Dr. Melia's interpretation even harder than the brothers. The Jews were speaking of what was before their eyes year by year for identification;

and Jesus was then in his own fatherland (*πατρίδα*), as testified both by Matthew and by Mark. Unless it can be proved that he was brought up with a family of cousins male and female, all under the charge of Joseph and Mary, nothing but a Church professing superhuman knowledge, and adherents believing in that knowledge, will destroy the plain meaning of the passage: and not then by rational explanation, but only by authoritative contradiction.

We could bring forward many a general proposition which our good Doctor would have us admit by force of declaring that we do admit it. "It is a canon admitted by all, that when a point of faith or discipline is found in antiquity as admitted by all in all ages, and no beginning of its introduction may be traced, such a thing ought to be admitted without hesitation as coming from the apostles." No such thing is admitted by the great majority of Protestants, as Dr. Melia ought to know; except so far as this, that admission by *all in all ages*—if such an admission there were—would require clear evidence before it was rejected on grounds derived from the New Testament. In truth, what is admitted in *all ages* is admitted in the age of the New Testament; there is no genuine writing contemporary with the New Testament except the New Testament itself: therefore nothing but what is in the New Testament is known by contemporary evidence to have been admitted in all ages: only in this literal view do Protestants admit what they are said to admit. But Dr. Melia means to include all the doctrines which were hatched in the second and third centuries by *him*, or by *ignotum pro magnifico*, or by *qui que se solet*. But what has been so admitted? Every point on which the reputed heretics differed from when-it-prospers-none-dare-call-it-treason orthodoxy must be excluded from establishment in this way. Dr. Melia means what Vincent of Lerins meant, when, in the fifth century, he described the Catholic faith as *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*. Both declare that the true faith is that which is always and everywhere held by all—except heretics, of course.

Many will be interested in the woodcuts from old sources, in which, for the most part, we see no signs of that transcendent beauty by which it is affirmed that Mary was distinguished. "She was of a middle stature; her face oval, her eyes brilliant and of an olive tint, but her eyebrows arched and black; her hair was of a pale brown, her complexion fair as wheat." So says "antiquity"; whence he got his information he does not say. But this is the least of the things for which we are told to depend upon a source which has the motto *Aut inveniam aut faciam*. There is enough in the Evangelists to make Mary an object of respect, without troubling the indefinite "antiquity," the general dealer "tradition," who is so much more skillfully used by Christian priests than by Jewish pharisees. For the Jews only used it to make the word of God of no effect: but the Christians can by it make that same word of any effect they please.

The Annals of Rural Bengal. By W. W. Hunter, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service. Vol. I. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

In this first volume of a work, the extent of which is not indicated, Mr. Hunter has furnished us with a dissertation on the ethnical frontier of Lower Bengal, with some account of the ancient principalities of Beerboom and Bishenpore, and with very interesting details of the East India Company's first attempts at rural administration. In most of the civil

stations in India records exist, with the help of which the history of the Company's early government may be traced. It appears that up to the present time these documents have received but little attention. Thus, four years ago, when Mr. Hunter took charge of a district treasury, he found an ancient press, which had evidently not been unlocked for many years, and, on breaking it open, he discovered that it contained the records of the district for the last century. "The volumes presented every appearance of age and decay; their yellow-stained margins were deeply eaten into by insects, their outer pages crumbled to pieces under the most tender handling, and of some the sole palpable remains were chips of paper mingled with the granular dust that white ants leave behind." It was a happy thought to investigate the contents of these fast-perishing papers. They contain the history of the rural population of the district where they were found, a history of which nothing can be learnt from the pages of Mill and the other well-known writers who are regarded as the great authorities on Indian subjects, and which was but little affected by those wars and revolutions which have hitherto absorbed all the attention of our annalists. From what we observe, even in England, of the ignorance of the masses of the rural population as to what are called public events, we might readily imagine that the Indian cultivators, spread, as they are, over an enormous tract of country, and far removed from the light of education, would hear but little of what was going on beyond their own narrow circle, and care still less about it. But to realize the profundity of the ignorance and indifference of rural Bengal as to what we call history exceeds the power of an Englishman. There is still a thick cloud between the rulers and the ruled, which is only broken by the occasional flash of some great calamity, like the Santal insurrection or the Orissa famine. The work before us affords some light in the midst of this gloom, and if other officials will bestir themselves in other provinces of India, we may come in time to know something about the rural population of our great Eastern empire, and to make them know more about us.

The rural records open at a period when the most vigorous efforts were being made to learn how to rule in accordance with native usages. "The evidence on which to form a permanent arrangement of the land revenue was in process of being collected, and not a single subject of fiscal legislation, nor a detail in the agricultural economy of each district, escaped inquiry. The tenure of the landholders and their relations to the middlemen; the tenure of the cultivators; their earnings and their style of living; their clothing, and the occupation of their families at odd hours; the price of all sorts of country produce; the rent of various qualities of land; the mineral products of the district; the condition of the artisans and manufacturers, their profits and their public burdens; the native currency and system of exchange; the native system of police; the state of the district gaol; lastly, cesses, tolls, dues, and every other method of recognized or unrecognized taxation, formed in turn the subject of report." Happy would it have been for India if the same ardour of research had continued. It lasted, indeed, longer than could have been expected; and for thirty years orders were incessantly issued to maintain the inquiry. But after that the effort flagged; a permanent settlement was effected; routine was enthroned; the usual proclamation of "point de zèle" was issued; and if the energetic author of this book had not broken through the law of inertness, the last of the rural records would have been devoured by white ants, and

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It is an easy matter to prove that research into the archives of our civil stations in India would have been well rewarded by valuable lessons for our present need. For example, in the case of the Orissa famine much valuable information might have been obtained by simply looking up the papers relating to the still more dreadful famine of 1769-70, "whose ravages two generations failed to repair." In that tremendous visitation, the mortality was so great as to altogether dwarf the loss of life in Orissa, which has so lately horrified the English public. "Before the end of May, 1770, one-third of the population (of Bengal) was officially calculated to have disappeared." Yet the precursors and concomitants of that frightful calamity and of the Orissa famine were precisely the same. "In both cases, the immediate cause of the dearth was the premature cessation of the autumnal rains, resulting in the general failure of the December harvest and the partial failure of the spring crops." In both cases, the grain-stock in the province seems to have been below the average at the commencement; in both, the prices of grain rose to the same average; in both, the people endured their sufferings with the same silent apathy, or fortitude, which deceived the Government, and lulled it into supineness.

Luckily, however, for India, there is now in that country a free press, and a non-official class of English planters and merchants whose utterances are not to be stopped by Routine and Red-tape. Hence private enterprise was not interfered with, and destruction was arrested midway. This result is well pointed out in the following passage of Mr. Hunter's book:—

"But here the analogy ends. In 1770 the Government, by interdicting what it was pleased to term the monopoly of grain, prevented prices from rising at once to their natural rates. The province had a certain amount of food in it, and this food had to last nine months. Private enterprise if left to itself would have stored up the general supply at the harvest, with a view to realizing a larger profit at a later period in the scarcity. Prices would in consequence have immediately risen, compelling the population to reduce their consumption from the very beginning of the dearth. The general stock would thus have been husbanded and the pressure equally spread over the whole nine months, instead of being concentrated upon the last six. The price of grain, in place of promptly rising to three-halfpence a pound as in 1865-66, continued at three-farthings during the earlier months of the famine. During the latter ones it advanced to two-pence, and in certain localities reached fourpence. In 1866 the Government perceived this. So far from arbitrarily interfering with, and thus discouraging, private trade, it clearly realized that its only chance was to stimulate private trade. In 1770, respectable men shrank from having anything to do with grain-dealing; it was impossible to traffic without a stock; it was impossible to collect a stock without becoming amenable to the law. In 1866 respectable men in vast numbers went into the trade; for Government, by publishing weekly returns of the rates in every district, rendered the traffic both easy and safe. Every one knew where to buy grain cheapest, and where to sell it dearest, and food was accordingly brought from the districts that could best spare it, and carried to those which most urgently needed it. Not only were prices equalized so far as possible throughout the stricken parts, but the publicity given to the high rates in Lower Bengal induced large shipments from the upper provinces, and the chief seat of the trade became unable to afford accommodation for landing the vast stores of grain brought down the river. Grain poured into the affected districts from all parts,—railways, canals, and roads vigorously doing their duty. It is impossible to say whether the

Government, without the assistance and counsel of the English press in India, would have struck out this course; but it is certain that from the very commencement the press urged this course upon the Government. It is equally certain, that in all the districts of Lower Bengal in which a non-official class of Englishmen resided, and upon which English public opinion had in consequence been brought to bear, those measures obtained a high degree of success. Wherever the English planter or merchant goes, roads, railways, or canals are sure to follow him; and wherever these facilities for transport existed, the distribution of the general grain-stock took place to an extent that prevented scarcity from passing into famine. But, unhappily, there was a corner of Bengal in which the non-official Englishman seldom penetrates. The south-western districts, comprised under the general name of Orissa, possessed no English mercantile public, and had never expressed any desire for the means of intercommunication which is the first demand that such a public makes. They do not belong to the rest of the province either geographically or historically, and no attempt had been made to unite them with it. As far back as the records extend, Orissa has produced more grain than it can use. It is an exporting, not an importing province, sending away its surplus grain by sea, and neither requiring nor seeking any communication with Lower Bengal by land. During the earlier months of the scarcity it was known to have suffered like the rest of the province; but neither the public nor the Government were aware that a greater proportion of the crops had been lost in Orissa than in the other districts; and the native merchants, relying on the general superabundance of grain, while curtailing their export transactions, saw no necessity for importing. Towards the middle of February, however, it began to be perceived that there was something special in the condition of Orissa. The truth was, that the abundant importation and distribution which had tended to make good the failure of the harvest in the rest of the province had never reached Orissa. No one had suspected that it would pay to carry grain by a long sea route to districts that have always a large quantity to export, and which, long after the rest of the province had begun its preparations for a year of famine, allowed a million and a half pounds of the precious commodity to leave its shores. In March, when at length it became generally understood that Orissa was destitute of rice, exportation and importation were alike impossible. The south-west monsoon had set in. The harbours of Orissa, never open more than a part of the year, had become impracticable. The only landward route was wholly unfit for the transport of sufficient food for the country, and the doomed population found themselves utterly isolated, 'in the condition of passengers in a ship without provisions.'"

Similarly it might be shown that the miseries and destruction of property inflicted upon Bengal by the Santal insurrection would never have had to be chronicled had not the Indian Government neglected the records of the devastations caused by the hill-men in years gone by, and chosen to remain unacquainted with the character, condition, and necessities of the primitive forest-tribes who everywhere surround our frontier, and whose ethnical kindred form so important an element of the population on the plains. But it is better to refer those who would understand the subject to Mr. Hunter's book, which deserves to be read and studied by all who have the welfare of India at heart. It must be added that, apart from their great value with reference to social and political questions, these pages cannot but prove extremely interesting to the mere philologist and ethnologist. Mr. Hunter appears to be a good linguist, and we understand that he is at work on a comparative vocabulary of more than a hundred Indian dialects.

It seems apropos of the subject of Indian records to remark, that the apathy which has prevailed regarding them in India itself seems

to have been only a dutiful imitation of the example set by the Home Government. It is true that the ravages of white ants are not to be feared in this country; but still ink will fade and paper decay, and from time to time *autos da fé* take place, at which a number of faithful witnesses perish as waste-paper. Clive's despatch after the battle of Plassey was discovered by mere accident; and no doubt many curious and valuable documents exist on the shelves of the India Office Library which, for the benefit of future students, ought to be made accessible by publication, but which, like the despatch just mentioned, are now lurking in some unknown corner, and will perhaps, ere long, go forth to be destroyed, unrecognized and unlamented.

Walks in the Black Country and its Green Border-Land. By Elihu Burritt, M.A. (Low & Co.)

With a promising title, this is a disappointing book. Written for American readers, it contains much that renders it wearisome to the English reader, and is besides so overlaid with feeble descriptions and prosy moralizings that the effect of the few wholesome pages is completely neutralized. The subject is one of abounding interest, as is well known to those enterprising wayfarers who have walked up and down in the Black Country, noting its tremendous industrial phenomena, carried on in a region which seems given over to the blackness of desolation,—where Day is awful in its smoky gloom, and the Night terrific with Vulcanic fires,—where the roar of blazing furnaces, thunderous hammer-strokes, the shriek of swift-rushing steam, and the clang and clatter of laborious machinery, deafen the ear continually. There is no repose for ear, eye, or mind. Silence has fled from the Black Country, never more to return until all the coal and all the ironstone which now render it so ugly and so prosperous shall be exhausted, and Nature descending from the green border-land shall prove whether even she can restore the beauty of verdure to so haggard a scene.

To your ordinary tourist the Black Country is as strange as a foreign land, yet he may learn much there if he will. The people and their ways are well worth observation, and amid much that is uncouth signs of amendment are visible. A pedestrian, with a decent suit of clothes on his back, is not now pelted with lumps of clay, as we ourselves once were week after week during a sojourn in the district. Schools, Savings Banks, Lectures, and Penny Readings, are helping the development of intelligence and the improvement of manners. Bilston—the most hideous part of the region—pelted John Wesley when he first went to preach there. Now Bilston has thirteen Methodist chapels.

In volcanic countries, we are told, the people get used to earthquakes: so, in the Black Country, they get used to perpetual sinkings of the ground. Miners never cease digging away underneath, so the surface sinks, and it is not at all a rare sight to see half-buried houses still inhabited,—others, all awry, bound together with iron bands, and great cracks in the railway bridges, and ominous-looking hollows everywhere. Mr. Burritt talks about these things, but he fails to give us a picture of them.

In his description of Birmingham the author misses special characteristics, and occupies a number of pages with biographical sketches of Joseph Sturge and of John Angell James, which, perhaps, will be interesting to his American friends, but are not wanted by English readers, who have had to wade through thick

books on both those subjects. Yet, in his official position as United States' Consul, Mr. Burritt had access to information which might have been turned to better account. He speaks lovingly of his residence at Harborne, a pleasant outskirts of Birmingham, as we can testify. It commands a good view of the Clent Hills, when the smoke from the Black Country does not drift too densely between.

In his border walks Mr. Burritt is less open to objection; but we advise him not to coin mongrel words, and not to be funny—at least in print. He visits the Leasowes, Hagley, Lichfield, Coventry, Warwick, the Lickey, and Boscomb: noteworthy places all. At the latter place he tells us that poet Capern, who accompanied him, attempted to get into the hole in which, so runs the tradition, Charles the Second was hidden, but failed by reason of corpulence. Mr. Walter White informs us, in his 'All Round the Wrekin,' that he squeezed himself into the cavity; and came to the conclusion that if Charles Stuart had ever passed a night therein with the lid closed, and, as is stated, a pile of cheeses concealing it, the merry monarch would never have figured in English history. One might as well hope to survive a night in a kilderkin. And why should the loyalty of the Pendrells be made so much of, when, if bidden by their master, Peter Giffard, they would have been equally loyal to Cromwell?

Mr. Burritt's book is nicely printed, and may be recommended to those who accept good intention for good performance.

A Journey to Abyssinia, the Galla Countries, East Sudan and Kharthum in the Years 1861 and 1862—[Reise nach Abessinien, &c., von M. Th. von Heuglin]. (Jena, Costenoble.)

THE desire to obtain positive information respecting the fate of Dr. Edward Vogel, the accomplished and amiable young African traveller, who in the beginning of the year 1856 was the first to reach the unknown country of Wadai, never to return, led to the formation at Gotha, in 1860, of a committee, under the presidency of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, for the purpose of setting on foot an expedition into Inner Africa, the cost of which was defrayed by public subscription. The direction of this expedition was entrusted to Herr Theodore von Heuglin—usually called "Baron," but apparently only "Herr von"; and it was arranged that he should leave Europe for Cairo, where he had already engaged several experienced assistants and servants, with whom he was to proceed to Massowah, thence inland to Kharthum, and so westwards through Kordofan and Darfur to Wadai.

But, on reaching the Abyssinian coast, M. von Heuglin, instead of proceeding direct to Kharthum, decided on going southwards through Abyssinia, and perhaps Kaffa! By this violation of his agreement, the reasons for which are not apparent, he greatly displeased the Gotha Committee, by whom he was superseded in the direction of the expedition. The result was a breaking-up of the party, some of its members continuing their way to Kharthum and Kordofan, whence, however, they were forced to return, in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan of Darfur to let them pass through his dominions; whilst Herr von Heuglin himself, accompanied by Dr. Steudner and a German servant named Schubert, undertook the journey into Abyssinia of which the present volume is the record.

This explanation is necessary, because not merely is no hint given in the work of what is here stated, but the author speaks throughout

of "the expedition" in such a way as would lead to the impression that its sole scope was this journey into Abyssinia; although at the same time it is manifest that the preparations for it and the means taken to ensure its success were quite disproportioned to the object in view, as shown in the book itself.

M. von Heuglin tells us, for example, that he deemed it advisable to proceed in the first instance to Constantinople, where he had an audience of the Grand Vizier and delivered to him a letter from the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, together with the insignia of the Saxon House Order, and from whom he obtained a firman. The like delivery of letter and insignia to Said Pasha took place at Alexandria, and in return the Viceroy gave M. von Heuglin letters to the Egyptian authorities in the Sudan and to the Sultan of Darfur—all these being clearly not wanted for an expedition into Christian Abyssinia!

The narrative of the journey itself offers nothing specially interesting at the present moment; though a few weeks ago the author's description of the fortress of Magdala and of his visit to the Emperor Theodore's camp on the borders of Shoa might have attracted attention. The chief merit of the work consists in its rich contributions to the natural history of Abyssinia, it being, in fact, almost exhaustive of the Flora and Fauna of that country. The author says—

I believe that the great Humboldt, in his South-American Pictures of Vegetation, has remarked that a characteristic of tropical forests, which forcibly strikes the observer at first sight, is the great diversity of the kinds and the multiplicity of the forms of plants, which are there found together in such variety of colour; whereas, in our temperate regions, in which generally a single species, or only a few species, are found living together, the vegetation is more uniform.

And he adds:—

The charm of this paradisaical nature is enhanced by the animal life, which displays its intimate connexion with the vegetation in forms harmonizing with the freshness, colour and variety of the vegetable kingdom.

But these remarks are applicable to those parts only of Abyssinia which are of low elevation. The range of the far larger portion of the country is so high as to deprive it of a tropical character, and to assimilate it rather to our temperate regions,—indeed, at times to render it Alpine in its climate, its scenery and its productions, though still with differences serving to distinguish the "Alps" of Abyssinia from those of Europe.

Among the plants described by M. von Heuglin is one which is deserving of particular notice, namely, the Djibára, or Djibároa—*Rhynchopetalum montanum*.—

This peculiar giant of the family of Lobeliaceæ towers above the high grass and *erica* bushes, with a scaly stem, eight or ten feet high, surmounted by a crown of dark-green sword-shaped leaves, which gives it the aspect of a palm. But out of this crown rises a spike, in shape like an enormous taper, to the further height of 10 or 15 feet, which is partially covered with lilac-coloured flowers. The blossoming takes place, slowly and uniformly, from below upwards, and a considerable time elapses before the whole spike of flowers has done blooming; so that, if the stem be struck whilst the plant above shows thousands of flowers still unopened, a shower of perfectly ripe seeds, not larger than those of the poppy, will fall to the ground.

The zone of the Djibároa commences at an elevation of about 11,000 feet, and reaches, where the soil allows it, to the highest summits of the mountains, at first mixed with trees of *Erica arborea* and *Hypericum leucoptychodes*, but afterwards alone, rising by thousands out

of the short meadow-grass and numerous small Alpine flowers with which it is interspersed.

A good chromo-lithographic representation of this singular plant, executed by M. Bernatz, the artist to Major Harris's mission to Shoa, after a drawing from nature by the author, is given in the work, which also contains several other characteristic views of Abyssinian scenery.

NEW NOVELS.

Mademoiselle Mathilde. By Henry Kingsley. 3 vols. (Bradbury & Evans.)

THIS last production of Mr. Kingsley will disappoint his readers. Not that there is any absence of vigour or point in the writing, or any change in those peculiarities of style which have gained him admirers. On the contrary 'Mademoiselle Mathilde' exhibits that delicacy of feeling, that power of expression, which distinguish the author from the ordinary novelist, and which will always prevent his works from becoming tame or commonplace. It is not then in the style of the writing that this book will fail, nor in the way the history of the heroine's life is worked out, but in the very essence of a successful novel—in the story itself. We must premise that in using the word "fail" as applied here we do not intend it to convey the idea of an utter failure, but rather that Mr. Kingsley will not create such an impression as he has done by preceding compositions.

The cause of this want of success arises from the story itself, and this might be expected when the circumstances under which it was written are well considered. Mr. Kingsley says, in his Preface, "The choice of a story was extremely difficult, till in consultation one said, 'Tell them the story we heard at St. Malo, and of which we have so often spoken since.' The thing was done." From this we can easily deduce that Mr. Kingsley contracted to write a novel, that at the time the contract was made he had no plot or story, or even any idea of one ready, and that thereupon he hunted about and took the first that offered. This haphazard method of selecting a subject to work upon did not deserve to succeed, nor has it ever succeeded, though it appears to be the favourite method of writers of the present day, probably because it saves trouble. How strange it is that novelists will not understand the vital importance of first choosing a good story, and then telling it in their best fashion. Instead of acting in the manner suggested, they seem to sit down to scribble with the very slightest notion of what their narrative is to be, and trust to the brightness of their description and power of depicting lively conversations to compensate for deficiencies in the tale.

To start with, it is always a mistake to found a novel upon a true story. Why this should be the case admits of many explanations; but without discussing the reasons for it, it is enough for us that it is a fact, as is evident when we remember that historical novels have hitherto been failures. Even Sir Walter Scott's historical novels were very much inferior to his domestic. 'Mdlle. Mathilde' is no exception to the rule. Throughout the work it is obvious that the author is trammelled by his desire to adhere to the true account of his heroine's life as much as possible, and that, relying too much on this cut-and-dried narrative, he has not allowed himself the free exercise of that power of imagination which is one of his best gifts.

Again, the tale itself is too meagre, and to compensate for this the author has been obliged to thrust prominently forward a lot of uninteresting and useless personages, who bore the reader—William the Silent, for example. That this was inevitable appears at once when we

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state what *Mlle. Mathilde's* history really is. This heroine—and she was truly one—in love with a young Englishman, and by him beloved, sacrifices her own life in the French Revolution to save her sister's. This is the whole story. Of course it can be, and is, magnified to a very great extent; but still, details, however well worked out and however numerous, will not alter the story. To use a poetical illustration, in the fashion of Mr. Weller, an engraving by the new india-rubber process may be enlarged indefinitely without in any way adding to or diminishing the number and proportions of the lines in the engraving. So here, pages may be taken up with details of *Mathilde's* life in prison, of her falling in love, of her father's servants, and other like subjects, but they only act as an enlargement of the original tale as we have stated it; and we repeat that that tale is meagre.

Lastly, every one is tired of the French Revolution. To hear that a young lady was murdered by a citizen mob of the period hardly moves one, so accustomed are we to all kinds of scenes of violence and horror at that time by a perusal of numberless histories. We wish some author would, for a change, give us an idea of the brighter side of the Revolution. Every one hitherto has delighted in painting it as black as he can, till a sort of hazy idea pervades Englishmen that a good third of France perished by the guillotine or by murder during the struggle. When we consider the comparatively few who really were killed, it is evident that the great mass of French people enjoyed themselves much as usual the whole time. If a writer will insist on taking up this Revolution again, we ask him, for the sake of novelty, to look at it from the point of view here suggested.

In conclusion, we may say that, much as we admire Mr. Kingsley's writings, we can afford to wait a little longer for his next, if he will spend the extra time on the composition of an original and more carefully selected plot.

Colonel Fortescue's Daughter. By Lady Charles Thynne. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

AMERICAN stories tell of a baby-show which was disastrous to the maternal exhibitors. Either by accident or malice, the numbers on the babies were changed, and there was no way of identifying the respective offspring. The incident with which this novel of Lady Charles Thynne's opens reminds us of that show, and neither event is likely to be accepted as possible by mothers. Col. Fortescue's daughter is carried off when it has attained the age of five weeks, and, two days afterwards, it is brought back accompanied by another child, dressed so much like it that no one can tell one from the other. The mother does not know; the nurse had fled in despair when the child was carried off; and the father, of course, has no voice in the matter. The result is, that the two children are brought up as sisters; and it is on this factitious relationship and the events which grow out of it that the novel turns. Improbable as the opening scene will appear to most people, be they mothers or not, the rest of the story is natural, and very cleverly managed. Without aiming at any ultra-refinement of plot, Lady Charles Thynne makes us wonder more than once how the secret will be disclosed. We suspect, indeed, from an early stage that the Colonel and his wife are wrong in their conclusion as to which is really their daughter, and it is rather a fault in the book that we should be led almost from the first to contradict the parental instinct. But though, as lookers on, we see most of the game, we cannot say that the game is badly played. There is nothing improbable in

Mrs. Fortescue's reluctance to let the truth be told when one of the girls is engaged to be married. The way in which she overcomes the Colonel's scruples is equally natural. We think the Colonel ought to have shown more firmness, but he could not suspect anything; and all that follows is so perfectly consistent with every-day life that, much as we regret it for the time, we see no chance of escape. Lady Charles Thynne is merciful again towards the end, and all comes right. Yet, perhaps, if we take everything into account, she is a little too merciful. Considering the way in which the second child was left at Col. Fortescue's door, we can hardly think it likely that she should turn out to be not merely legitimate, but well descended. Here again, however, it is only the original groundwork that is at fault. Lady Charles Thynne has taken an improbable idea, but she has worked it out naturally. The characters are quite in keeping with the story. Pleasant and easy in speech and movement, they are the people of every-day life put gracefully on the stage, and they go through their parts in a cheerful, unforced manner, which does not savour so much of art as of experience. After the plenteous crop of sensation novels published every season, 'Colonel Fortescue's Daughter' may be recommended as a healthy and simple work, using its plot to excite a fair amount of curiosity, not to drive us breathlessly to the end, and making more of its characters than pegs on which to hang mysteries,—names associated with crime and its detection.

Martyrs to Fashion. By J. Verey. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

READERS of this book will certainly be martyrs to the astounding fashion that publishers follow of printing and circulating any writing in the shape of fiction. There is positively no quality peculiar to this work that needs or merits attention. The scene is chiefly laid in a country town in Oxfordshire, and the principal *dramatis personæ* are Annie Warren the heroine, daughter of a foolish farmer,—the Rev. Albert Chekker, a dismal parson,—Mr. Sandall, a broken-down artist,—Sir Charles Sinclair, a baronet of singular tastes and diluted conversational powers,—and a gambling impostor, named Capt. Mellor, who marries the artist's daughter, and finally "fait sauter la cervelle" with a suicidal pistol at Baden. There is also a rural character, named Crappy, supposed to be a curious piece of *rilievo*, who sustains the parts of a farm-labourer and a rugged philosopher, but is not interesting in either part. It is not worth while giving any outline of the tale in which these characters are mixed up.

Dead-Sea Fruit: a Novel. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' 3 vols. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

To those who have no relish for full-flavoured criminal romance, it will be scarcely a disappointment to learn that Miss Braddon's new novel is less revolting and unwholesome than some of the stories by which she won her distinctive position in literature. Unlike the fruit after which it is named, it is sounder and more palatable at heart than on the surface, and agreeably surprises the biter who, after working through an outward crust of unpleasant appearance and acrid taste, finds himself munching a substance which bears more resemblance to fresh cabbage than a mixture of powdered aloes and cinder-dust. Not that the work is a thing of which the moralist can speak with unqualified approval. Even as things of the earth must be characterized by earthiness, a novel by the author of 'Lady Audley's Secret' must needs have an aroma of the Old Bailey, and remind

us of the ways by which men of vicious natures raise themselves to the gallows or earn their right to entertainment at Portland. As a matter of course, she bases her operations on seduction and bigamy, and deals a few left-handed blows at legal provisions that are a hindrance to gentlemen who wish to marry their friends' wives. So also, in the pursuit of her special line of business, she takes readers to unsavoury places in the vicinity of a low theatre, where a young actress gossips about the affairs of her special stage, whilst her clerical father drinks spirits with men who lend him money or take a disdainful interest in the doings of his loquacious daughter. Nor does Miss Braddon omit to bring before her scenes some of those Bohemian men of letters to whom she is indebted for a conviction that authors by profession may be divided into rogues who drink with moderation, and rogues who spend their earthly existence in a state bordering on delirium tremens. How the lady has come to the opinion that the members of her own profession are more sensual and knavish than educated men of other vocations, it is not our purpose to inquire; though in the interest of a calling whose general repute ought not to be an affair of indifference to any habitual worker with the pen, we must remark that her delineations of literary society do not accord with our own experience, which inclines us to believe in the general honesty of criticism, and to hold that genius is by no means incompatible with moral decency. But if there is much in the substance of 'Dead-Sea Fruit' to remind us of the author's previous achievements, its style is even more characteristic of the writer, whose most ambitious work abounds with indications of Balzac's influence and Lempriere's learning. In justice, however, it must be admitted that the manner no less than the material of the present narrative displays its author's readiness to adopt the suggestions of those literary censors whom she charges with taking a malignant delight in crushing the hopes of young aspirants, and wounding the sensibilities of women of genius. In some places, she uses her favourite classical dictionary with a discretion that is almost admirable; and a considerable per-centage of the French words with which she enlivens the homely appearance of her sufficiently good English would be looked for in vain throughout the entire series of the Minerva Press romances.

But, even more than for these signs of improvement, she must be commended for the pains which she has taken to speak handsomely of the social virtues, and to advocate a morality that is not conspicuously present in her former books. Whatever offence 'Dead-Sea Fruit' may give to severely moral readers will arise less from the evil things which its characters do than from its mere suggestions of the wickedness that such persons might, under the peculiar circumstances of their story, be reasonably expected to perpetrate. Apart from these suggestions of evil, and the positions of unnatural antagonism in which the principal actors are placed, the narrative contains nothing against which exception can be fairly made on moral grounds. The crimes of the story are things of the past, having been committed long before the date at which the drama opens; and though some of the actors are inspired by evil passions, they stop short in their courses and become respectable before the green curtain falls. Instead of sinking to be Lawrence Desmond's mistress, as she unquestionably would have done had her temptation occurred in one of Miss Braddon's earlier fictions, Mrs. Jerningham dies of consumption, and in the odour of unsullied respectability, leaving her husband to the punishment of an

awakened conscience, and rendering it an easy thing for her old lover to do what is honourable by the little actress who at one point of the tale seems likely to become Mrs. Lawrence Desmond in all things save what alone could give her the customary right to the title. Towards the close of a long career of selfish indulgence, the bigamist becomes a man of more than average goodness, and exchanges a heart of stone for one that gushes with love for his species. Henry Mayfield, the tippling man of letters, is so far changed before the close of the third volume, that he seems in a fair way to end his days in brotherhood with the total abstainers. And even Eustace Thorburn, *alias* Jerningham, illegitimate son of the wicked and fascinating Harold Jerningham, relinquishes his design to avenge his mother's seduction with his father's blood, and, instead of taking the old man's life like a vindictive heathen, consents to accept his blessing and present of a fine estate.

The tale opens with the death of Eustace Thorburn's mother, after long years of patient suffering and total separation from her seducer, whose name is unknown to her only child; and when the young man has gone through the process of watering the grave of his beloved parent in a London cemetery, he resolves to avenge her wrongs by inflicting stern chastisement on their author. "And my mother's wrongs—are they to be forgotten?" urges the young man to the uncle, who entreats him not to pry into the story of his mother's shame. "Do you remember the other evening in Highgate Cemetery, Uncle Dan? You thought I was praying, perhaps, when I knelt by my mother's grave; but I was not praying. On my knees, beside that newly-laid turf, I swore to be revenged on the man who blighted the life of her who lies beneath it. I must find that man, Uncle Daniel, and you must help me to find him." On reflection, Daniel Mayfield thinks that Eustace after all may not be completely wrong in his desire for vengeance on the cause of his existence and his mother's misery; and forthwith the uncle and nephew begin the work of hunting out Celia Mayfield's betrayer. The interest of what follows depends chiefly on the discoveries and false scents, the numerous disappointments and eventual success of this search for an unknown gentleman who, some five-and-twenty years before, won the heart and triumphed over the virtue of a tradesman's daughter in a Dorsetshire coast-town; and when the hunters run in upon their prey, the spectators of the sport have conceived so strong an aversion for Harold Jerningham that they are longing to see Eustace effect his deadly purpose on his rich but scarcely reputable sire. But the fortune that aided Eustace in the search preserves him from intemperance when the quarry has been brought within range. Instead of shooting his papa, or visiting him with any kind of personal castigation, or even requesting him to imagine himself horsewhipped, he comes to terms with the grey-headed sinner, and agrees to live with him on terms of familiar affection. That this conclusion will satisfy bloodthirsty readers, we cannot say; that Eustace dropped somewhat in our estimation when he so readily and completely gave up his murderous purpose, we are not afraid to admit; but, under the circumstances, no one can state that his decision was unwise. Almost to the end of the drama, Harold Jerningham is a selfish and refined voluptuary, who conceals his universal disrespect for religion under much grand talk about Zeus and Poseidon and other such like powers, of whom Miss Braddon knows so much that it is not credible that her classical information has come to her from a *single* dictionary; but as soon as circumstances enable him to

identify Eustace, he is eager to do the handsome thing by his long-lost son, and make atonement for past misdeeds by assuming the principles and manners of a loving parent. When, therefore, the father and son have exchanged all the explanations that are most calculated to reconcile the reader to the disappointment of his criminal expectations, Eustace acts as most men in his position would act, in determining to think no more of his mother's wrongs, and resolving to marry the heroine whom his penitent father has endowed with an estate yielding 3,000*l.* a year. "While Eustace and his young wife wander," run the last lines of the story, "happy as children, amidst Alpine mountains and by the margin of Alpine lakes, Harold Jerningham schemes for his son's future. 'He shall have the Park Lane house, and get into Parliament,' resolves the father; 'all my old ambitions shall revive in him.' But, scheme as he may, there is always the bitter taste of the ashes which remain for the man who has plucked the Dead-Sea apples that hang ripe and red above the path of life." So Eustace forgives, as soon as it is his interest to be forgiving, and declines to murder his father when to do so would be to cut his own throat. Such forgiveness falls short of the Christian standard; but the moral of the story may be of service in a world where men often pursue their resentments with reckless disregard for their substantial interests, though they seldom pay too high a price for the gratification of their purer affections.

The Failure of Geological Attempts made by the Greeks from the earliest Ages to the Epoch of Alexander. By Julius Schwarcz. Revised and enlarged Edition. (Trübner & Co.)

THE author, a Hungarian, appears to have written a Hungarian work on classical geology, of which he gives a plan "as illustrative of the division of matter in this English publication," which latter, he must allow us to say, is not clear, and though it is handsomely printed, it is by no means plainly worded, or readily intelligible. The author should have employed some literary Englishman to re-construct his sentences. As they now read, few except enthusiastic classical scholars will persevere in perusing them all. Respect for the author's knowledge and zeal impels us to speak as tenderly as possible on these points; but he should have sought counsel.

As respects classical geology, most readers will be content with the glimpses which Sir Charles Lyell gives of it in his 'Principles of Geology,' but those who really determine to dive deeply into it will find our present author a learned, if not a lucid, expounder. As relates, however, to the Greeks, little can be obtained from any or all of them, as now known to us, on Geology; for they had rather an aversion to cosmical investigations, and all scholars know the puerilities of their physics as compared with their mental philosophy. Our author says, "They were conducted as positively by their auditory organ in their philosophy as by their extremely fine nose or their fondled gustative nerve; perhaps this caused their utter indifference to the actual configuration of things on the surface of our planet." Perhaps so, and perhaps our readers will be content with this "gustative" specimen of the author's English. We might amuse them with several oddly-worded passages and not a few singular sentiments; but we should be sorry by so doing to wound the author's feelings in the slightest degree, especially as he is a foreigner, and evidently finds our language intractable. He has, indeed, made remarkable proficiency in it,

The tendency of all classical scholars is to read their favourite authors in the light of modern science and modern learning. Otherwise no man would heed the absurdities of Plato's Timæus, or discover in it, as a German Professor did, the doctrine of the rotation of the earth on its axis. Influenced by love for the Greeks, our author has expended an amount of labour on the essay before us which would have produced far better results in many other directions. He speaks of years of labour, and no reader of his learned pages will discredit him. But, in the name of all that is Greek and all that is Geological, why waste precious years on a starkly dead and hopelessly sterile subject? Those gay, elegant and novelty-loving Greeks knew nothing of and cared nothing for real geology; and this is the Alpha and Omega of the whole matter.

Barren, however, as the whole subject is scientifically, its full investigation brings out some curious results. Not the least curious is the probability of a very ancient mystical worship of fossils, under the idea of their being the remains of human giants. Probably the fabulous bones of Orestes (of which Herodotus says in his first book that the skeleton and coffin were not less than seven yards) were those of some primeval pachyderm. Similar traditions intimate the discovery of enormous fossil bones in Crete, in Dalmatia, in Sicily, and in other countries. May not this have given rise to the Greek myth of earth-born giants? Prof. Lassaulx conceives that at a very early period there existed a certain widely-extended worship of such fossil bones which had been coffered by their worshippers. The latter supposition is designed to account for the circumstance that all narrators of their discovery refer to their having been dug out in quadrilateral chests. Perhaps the authenticity of this kind of fossil-worship may some day be established.

Our author conceives that "there are still hidden under the vaults of some oriental cloister, now resounding with the liturgy of whining friars,"—manuscripts which may yet supply the world with curious information on his chosen subject. Possibly so; but as he acknowledges that philologists will not be able to point out in pre-Alexandrine Greek literary productions a fixed or technical designation of the notion of "stratum," of course the very primary conception of any true geology was wholly wanting in the Greeks.

As a book for classical and collegiate libraries, the present publication may have its use. We can only regret that so much time and research have been bestowed on a subject which from the first the author must have known to be fruitless.

The History of Greece. By Prof. Dr. Ernst Curtius. Translated by Adolphus William Ward, M.A. Vol. I. (Bentley.)

WITH two such histories of Greece at hand as those of Grote and Thirlwall, English readers cannot be badly off for means of acquiring a full and accurate knowledge of the subject. Those who desire to go deeply into it, and investigate for themselves, may there find not only all that modern inquiry has ascertained, but also abundant references to original and other sources of information, with critical remarks upon them. The more numerous class, who simply wish to be put in possession of the conclusions at which the best recent writers have arrived, are amply provided for in the work the first volume of which is before us. It is no dry meagre abridgment, from which little can be learnt, and which none can read with pleasure. The present volume does not

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carry the history beyond the period immediately preceding the Persian wars. If the work is continued and completed on the same scale, it will not be a very small one, though far less extensive than Grote, or even Thirlwall. But, whatever its length, we can safely predict that few, if any, readers will wish it shorter. About a third of this first volume is devoted to the pre-historic ages of the Hellenes and their early migrations and settlements, which are necessarily not very interesting to a general reader; yet, taken as a whole, it is anything but dull. Out of a chaotic mass of scattered myths, traditions, allusions, and other indications, Prof. Curtius has managed to construct a tolerably distinct and approximately correct representation of the earliest period in Grecian history. As a general rule, he does not give the legends at length, or enter into any discussion as to their credibility, but rather sets before the reader, in a digested form, the conclusions which he thinks may be reasonably deduced from them. Throughout the whole volume, he confines himself to history strictly so called, rarely indulging in reflection or argument. Nor does he trouble the reader with references to authorities, or interrupt the course of the narrative by notes. The result is, on the whole, highly satisfactory. Prof. Curtius's eminent scholarship is a sufficient guarantee for the trustworthiness of his history; while the skill with which he groups his facts and his effective mode of narrating them combine to render it no less readable than solid and sound.

With a just appreciation of the bearing which the nature of a country has upon the character and history of its inhabitants, he first describes the geographical position of the Hellenic nation, which he shows to have been peculiarly adapted to serve as the theatre of a noble history. He remarks upon the homogeneous character of the opposite coasts of the archipelago in similar latitudes, and the equally striking diversity of climate and productions in descending from north to south. This diversity, together with the mountain barriers which separated different races, led to a corresponding variety of culture, habits, and language among the Greeks, while their seclusion from the rest of the world secured their political independence, and their proximity to the sea favoured their mutual intercourse and tended to bind them together into one family. Another bond of union was their noble language, which, with all its various dialects, is still one in its essential features. "Above all its sister-tongues," says Prof. Curtius, "the Greek must be regarded as a work of art, on account of the sense prevalent in it for symmetry and perfection of sounds, for transparency of form, for law and organization. If the grammar of their language were the only thing remaining to us of the Hellenes, it would serve as a full and valid testimony to the extraordinary natural gifts of this people." After specifying several points in which the Greek surpasses the Latin, the Professor notices the formation of the subjunctive in Greek by lengthening the vowel which connects the root with the personal ending, and that of the optative by the insertion of an *i* sound. These he maintains are not arbitrary changes, and thus endeavours to account for them: "The lengthening of the sound between the root and the personal ending so naturally and meaningfully (?) distinguishes the hesitating and conditioned statement from the unconditioned; and the particular vowel which is the characteristic of the optative, since, as a root, it signifies 'to go,' marks the motion of the soul in desire transcending the limits of the present." With due deference to so distinguished a gram-

marian, we cannot help thinking this fanciful and forced.

In estimating the historical value of the ancient myths, Prof. Curtius approximates more nearly to Thirlwall than to Grote. He does not, like the latter, consider them entirely unhistorical, and useful simply as pictures of life and manners in a primitive age; nor, on the other hand, does he concur with the comparative mythologists in pronouncing them to be variations of the earliest expressions of human thought awakened by the phenomena of nature, and prevalent in diverse forms among the several branches of the Aryan race. He holds that they contain a certain substratum of historical truth, and says the heroes "are no empty creations of the fancy, but in them the actual deeds of the early ages are personified and endowed with life." He regards the story of the Trojan war as a poetical representation and development of the conquest of the north of Asia Minor by the Achæans and Æolians, who colonized that country from Boeotia and Peloponnesus. Coming here into collision with the Dardaniæans, a people of common descent, they sustained a long and arduous struggle, exhibiting all the customary features of a border feud, such as often occurred among Greek tribes.

As soon as Prof. Curtius reaches the clear light and firm ground of historical times, he naturally inspires greater confidence and awakens a deeper interest in his reader. The narrative now flows on in a full clear stream, and becomes more and more attractive with the events of which it treats. Sufficient detail is introduced to give completeness and life, but not more than enough. As a specimen of the author's narration, we quote part of his account of Cylon's conspiracy:—

"The citadel was easily surprised, and the gate occupied, but beyond this no success was obtained. Cylon soon discovered the fallaciousness of his calculations. Notwithstanding all the aggrieved and discontented feeling agitating the population, there yet existed too great a harmony to allow any other sentiment than that of indignation at this violent disturbance of the religious celebration to prevail. This sentiment turned most decisively and fully against the citizen who wished to turn the feast to the account of treasonable designs, and with one accord the people assembled to repossess themselves of the citadel. The Acropolis was not only a citadel, but also the centre of religion; hence the daily intercourse with the guardian deities of the city and the holiest sacrificial worship had been at the same time interrupted. As the conspirators maintained a desperate defence, it became necessary to leave behind a force sufficient to surround the citadel, and the Archons were armed by the people with authority to bring the conflict to a termination according to their own judgment. When Cylon saw his hopes disappointed, he fled with his brother by a secret path; but the rest continued to hold out for a short time, and were then forced by famine to surrender. No result of any kind seemed to have sprung from the occurrence, and the ancient order of things appeared once more re-established; and yet the deed of Cylon was to be the first link in a chain of most momentous events. After the governing nobility perceived that they possessed the complete guidance of public affairs, they regarded the offence against the gods as a matter of mere secondary importance, and saw in the attempt of Cylon nothing but an attack against their position and privileges. The conflict became a party struggle. In their indignation at the escape of the author of the attempt from their vengeance the Archons entered the open gate of the citadel, and found the men, gaunt with famine, sitting at the steps of the altars. Under the promise of their lives being granted them they were led away; but scarcely had their trembling hands been removed from the altar, when armed men rushed upon them and cut them down. Others had attached their

bodies by means of long ropes to the statue of Athene, in order that under this protection they might move from altar to altar. At the base of the citadel they were pitilessly slain before the altars of the Erinyes. The ropes, it was said, had snapped asunder of their own accord, because the gods had refused to have any connexion with the criminals. In a brief moment of terrible passion had been wrought an irremediable deed. The name of the god-fearing Athenians had received an ineradicable stain, the holiest localities had been desecrated, and the gods would henceforth turn with loathing from their favourite abodes."

Prof. Curtius portrays the legislation of Lycurgus and Solon with great distinctness, accuracy, and completeness. This applies especially to that of Solon, on which there are some judicious observations:—

"The work of Solon is the most perfect product of legislation developed into an art. Hence, like every other work of art created after mature reflection, it must in the first place be considered according to the ideas inherent in it. But it was not a work intended merely to satisfy the spectator, like a marble group which is placed in the peaceful calm of the court of a temple; nor was it a system of human wisdom based on itself; but a work for active life, a work destined to be realized among the storms of a troubled time and in a society distracted by party conflicts, and by its realization to educate, ennoble, and make happy the members of this society. Such a work can only be appreciated at its true value from the history of the state, as a vessel is not proved till it has been launched into the open sea. Meanwhile it would be unfair to found our opinion as to the vital force and utility of the Solonian legislation on the events of the period immediately following upon it. For had the object of the great statesman been to suppress the movements of party by means of summary operations, he ought to have adopted the advice of those who expected him to establish a political system by the violent methods at the command of a tyrant, by bands of foreign mercenaries, banishments and measures of martial law. But the wisdom of Solon, superior to that of his friends, perceived that results obtained by such means carry with them few or no pledges of permanency. Contemporary history showed him clearly enough how what force had established was again overthrown by force. One who, like Solon, desired not to bind, but to free, the powers of men; who, like him, wished to educate the citizen of the state, so that he might not merely, like the citizen of Lycurgus, be fitted for a particular place in his own state, but develop in himself every human virtue, and pay the homage of free obedience to the justice from which the state derives its coherence; such a one may no more than the teacher who aims at the highest ends of education look forward to a speedy result corresponding to his efforts. But Solon was justified in hoping that, in proportion as the Athenians identified themselves with his work, the whole people would recognize in it the expression of their better self and higher consciousness, and that in quiet times they would ever and ever again return to the same. In this hope he was not deceived; rather was it fulfilled beyond expectation. For amidst all oscillations to and fro his work remained the fixed legal basis on which the state rested: it was the good conscience of the Athenians, the gentle force of which again and again led the changeable people back into the better course."

The tone of Prof. Curtius's work is excellent. While he everywhere maintains the true dignity and impartiality of history, he avoids the tameness of utter indifference. Though he is not a heated partisan, yet it is evident his sympathies are on the side of justice, humanity, and progress.

If it be a merit in a translation to read like an original work—and it certainly is a great advantage for those who cannot consult the original—Mr. Ward's is fairly entitled to a full meed of praise on that score. In very few instances have we detected any traces of Germanism; but we have been struck with un-

usual phraseology here and there. Such words as *meaningly*, *complexes*, *mortgage-pillars*, and *multiplicitous* are not authorized. On the whole, however, the translator has done his work with care and ability, as may be gathered from the portion we have set before our readers.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Tertullian against Marcion.—The Writings of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, Vol. I. (Clark's Ante-Nicene Library.)

THESE two volumes are the work of different translators, the former proceeding from Dr. P. Holmes, the latter from R. E. Wallis. They form the seventh and eighth of the entire series of which they are by no means the least important. To translate Tertullian's Latin into readable English is not an easy task, but we congratulate Dr. Holmes on the success with which he has performed it. He has selected the best edition, and consulted Semler's useful one, not neglecting the Abbé Migne's inferior reprint. Useful notes are given by the translator, which increase the value of the volume. A "preface" and an "introductory notice" are prefixed, respecting Tertullian, which are the least satisfactory parts of the work, containing the translator's unnecessary assertion of attachment to the orthodox faith, and showing his unacquaintance with the most recent literature respecting Tertullian and Marcion. We do not attach the same importance to 'Tertullian against Marcion' which the translator does; nor can we look upon the early heretic against whom the fiery and severe African father launched his invectives in the same dark light. Champions of the orthodox faith, like the Montanist Tertullian, do harm as well as good to the cause of truth, as their zeal carries them beyond discretion.—The introductory notice which the translator of Cyprian's epistles and treatises prefixes is brief and modestly written. Though it gives no just idea of what Cyprian did for the Church, it is more to our taste than Dr. Holmes's more pretentious but not more scholarly essays. In the epistles of Cyprian, the bishop, as the successor of the apostles, appears as the vicar of Christ to the Church, and though possessing supreme power in the Church, it is to do nothing without the counsel of his presbyters. The complete realization of the episcopate is first seen in these epistles; and therefore the advocates of episcopacy owe more to this African father than to any other early writer. Mr. Wallis's version is literal and good, too literal perhaps at times. But he states expressly that he aimed at an exact rendering in preference to a fluent English one. Had we been in his place, we would have omitted occasional words and phrases which are superfluous in English, however appropriate in Latin. Thus, in the sentence of the first epistle,—"In such a place as this it is delightful to pass the day in discourse, and by the study of the sacred narratives, to train the conscience of the breast to the apprehension of the divine precepts," the words of the breast might have been dispensed with.—The series of the Ante-Nicene Library is a most useful one, and deserves success. The present volumes have fallen into the hands of competent and conscientious translators, whose knowledge of ecclesiastical Latin is sufficient. We hope that the succeeding Fathers may be entrusted to scholars equally fitted for the work, alive to its difficulties, and careful in its execution.

The Art of Imitating Oil Paintings without a Knowledge of Drawing. By Mrs. Warren. (Bemrose & Sons.)

THE author gives minute directions for producing results that must be worthless, and may be hideous. She tells how to save farthings to this end; how to break school slates in order to use their frames for stretching the miserable woodcuts of her book, so that they may be stained from the back, after having been varnished. Prints thus stained are the results of Mrs. Warren's "art," of which, as of many others of its kind, it is declared that, "independently of the art being used as a means of income, it serves to decorate a house with but little expense"; and although "the details of the process appear tedious," yet "the practice of the art is a most fascinating one, and the results are truly sur-

prising and gratifying." In short, here is one more of the "royal roads" for doing something which cannot be done without very "unroyal" work, and, like other "royal roads," it infers a purse to pay for blunders.

The Theory and Practice of Cricket, from its Origin to the Present Time; with Critical and Explanatory Notes upon the Laws of the Game. By Charles Box. (Warne & Co.)

So far as the history of the game is concerned, this manual on cricket is meagre and unsatisfactory; and with respect to the theory and practice of the sport, it is no improvement on many treatises well known to cricketers. In other days, Mr. Box has written about his favourite pastime with more intelligence and to better purpose than he has done in the present slight sketch, which does even less for the guidance of players than the entertainment of readers.

Whitsuntide Annual for 1868. (Murby.)

THIS is a sixpenny medley of verse and prose, produced for the entertainment of Whitsun holiday-makers, who had better study the flowers of the fields and the music of the groves, and spend their sixpences on railway tickets, than devote their time and money to a publication which is scarcely up to the average standard of cheap magazine literature. Mr. James Greenwood contributes a story to the budget, and Mr. A. G. E. Heine opens the miscellany with some poor verses on Whitsuntide, and a still poorer article on 'Whitsuntide in Great Britain.'

The Temperance Bible-Commentary: giving at one view Version, Criticism, and Exposition, in regard to all Passages of Holy Writ bearing on "Wine" and "Strong Drink," or illustrating the Principles of the Temperance Reformation. By Frederic Richard Lees and Dawson Burns. (Partridge.)

THE authors inform us that on many great questions the Bible has been strangely misapprehended and applied, even by divines and scholars: as on the earth's motion, divine right of kings, negro slavery, polygamy, persecution of heretics, and submission to the priest. With such precedents, they feel a right to add a case to the roll, and they proceed to prove, passage by passage, from Genesis to Revelation, that the wine of the sacred writers is, in the vast bulk of the cases, nothing but unfermented grape-juice. The first text quoted is Gen. i. 29, "to you it shall be for meat." Therefore man has no right to wine, which is food destroyed by conversion into alcohol. The last text is Rev. xii. 17, "let him take the water of life freely." Of course a command to drink freely of water is a hint to take no wine: for be it understood that, though the wine was nearly all unfermented, there are abundant allusions to "intoxicating wine." The comment ends with four lines of verse, which should not be read aloud in general society. The meaning is very innocent, but what the logicians call homonymia sometimes makes sport for the Philistines. As to argument, we are told that, in the miracle at Cana, it is our business to prove that the miraculous wine was fermented. We cannot prove that fermentation took place: but still we think that the wine came into vinous existence fermented, just as the Rabbis thought that Adam was created thirty years old. The book is too long and very dry; nevertheless, it may be useful to those who argue either side of the question, as containing a collection of all the passages. If it should happen that the teetotallers find a good deal to answer, and the moderate users a good deal to confirm their view, that is the fault of the Bible, and not of Messrs. Lees and Burns. There is nothing to be done, either for teetotallers, or for women's suffrage, or for Mr. Eyre's prosecution, or for the Irish Church, or against any of these things, by attempting to twist the two Testaments into a long thread of argument. For, as Wallis said,

When a twister, a-twisting, will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twine he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

The three twines are the two Testaments and the interpretation: one of them is very apt to untwist.

Speeches of the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., upon Subjects having Relation chiefly to the Claims and Interests of the Labouring Classes. With a Preface. (Chapman & Hall.)

OF the speeches gathered together and reprinted in this volume, the first in respect to date of delivery was spoken by Lord Ashley to the Commons in 1838, on the condition of children employed in factories, and the last was the orator's House of Lords speech on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, in which he urged his brethren of the Peerage to pause on the brink of the precipice to which factious warfare had brought them, and decline to consummate a revolutionary movement by a leap in the dark. "The Reform Act of 1832," urged the poor man's Earl, "gave us a pause of thirty years. But what will be given by the Reform Bill of 1867? My Lords, I do not believe it will give us the pause of a single session. Everything at the present day is swift and gigantic. We have gigantic wars, gigantic ships, gigantic speculations, gigantic frauds, gigantic crimes, a gigantic Reform Bill, and I much fear that we shall have a gigantic downfall." * * But, my Lords, however dark and dismal may be the future of England, it is our duty to fight for our country, into whatever hands the Government may fall. England, though not so great and happy, may yet be a great and happy land." From which concluding re-assurance it would appear that, after all, a gigantic downfall is no very terrible matter for a people educated to do and endure great things.

The Saxon Dynasty—Pedigree of the Kentish Kings. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins. (Folkestone, Eng. lish.)

THE chronicle of the Kentish Kings is a perfect story within itself. From Hengist, A.D. 455, whom Mr. Jenkins holds to be an historical character, down to Edmund (or Aldric), A.D. 775, the story is complete. Like three of the dynasties of France, that of the Kentish Kings came to an end with the successive accessions of three brothers. In subsequent details there is much confusion and contradiction, especially in those of the period between 775 till the year 823, when "the kingdom of Kent merged with that of other Saxon sovereignties into that of England." In later history there is no trace of descendants of the old Kentish royal family. "But the most distant link connects it with the illustrious families who have absorbed in succession the representatives of Saxon royalty." Perhaps it has lost itself in some ignoble "tap," like "the family of Fogg, which, though so nearly related to royalty, ended obscurely in the last century in the wife of a shepherd living in a wretched hovel at Eastry." So the line of the once mighty Taillebois closed in a poor female pauper in a Midland union, and the blood of Plantagenet that once flowed in the veins of the murdered Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, was dried up at last in the body of Stephen Penny, the sexton at St. George's Cemetery, in the Bayswater Road. *Où que c'est que de nous!*

A Glimpse at the Social Condition of the Working Classes during the Early Part of the Present Century. Trade Strikes and their Consequences to the People who may be immediately connected with them. With Reflections upon Trades' Unions and their Management. By the Author of 'The Autobiography of a Beggar Boy.' (Manchester, Heywood & Co.)

THE author of this little book writes with intelligence and fairness about co-operative associations for the regulation of the remuneration of labour; but on many points of opinion and fact he is in error, that would be dissipated by a perusal of Mr. Ward's 'Workmen and Wages at Home and Abroad.' It is strange that a writer who knows much, from personal experience as well as books, concerning the state of English workmen at the opening of the present century, should be so far at fault on matters of social history as to imagine that co-operation amongst English labourers is a new thing. "It may be said that both of these institutions," he observes with respect to trades' unions and friendly societies, "are of modern date. The only organized body of men I remember fifty or sixty years ago was that of the journeymen hatters."

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By recourse to familiar sources of information, the author may learn that, under the old laws forbidding union amongst workmen, combination was so general and effective that the first Sir Robert Peel assured the House of Commons in 1807, "that there were many men of property who seriously thought of removing themselves and their capital to some other country, where their property would be better protected." Though he holds a strong opinion that unions very often act in a manner detrimental to the interests of their members and the entire community, the author is so far alive to the beneficial results of rightly-directed combination, that he observes, "I think, if the working men in the rural districts could organize themselves and bring their moral influence to bear upon the landed proprietors and farmers, that they might be enabled to remove some of the grievances they labour under. If the skilled labourers of the country had not made common cause with each other, their condition in many of our branches of industry would, no doubt, have been little better than that of the peasantry."

With respect to the inevitable conflicts of labour and capital, it is urged, "The following considerations should always be observed in cases of disputes between masters and men, whether in the case of an intended reduction of wages by the employers or the demand for an advance by the men—viz., the matter should be discussed in a dispassionate manner. If in the case of a proposed reduction, the times and circumstances should be weighed; and if it can be ascertained that the employers cannot carry on their business with a remunerative profit, the only proper alternative would be to accept the conditions offered. If, on the other hand, the men seek an advance, they should be quite sure that the business would bear the extra pressure, or that they were not playing into the hands of employers in some locality where a lower rate of wages prevails. I do not ask the men to study the interest of their employers—if they act honestly and wisely for themselves, they will do their employers no wrong."

We have on our table *Scripture Manuals*, intended for the Use of Students preparing for Oxford and Cambridge Local and other Examinations; the *First Book of Kings*, the *Acts of the Apostles*, the *Gospel of St. Luke*, by a Practical Teacher (Murby).—*Evening Devotions for the Household*, by the Rev. Edward Latham, M.A. (Bemrose).—*Aids to Prayer*: a Course of Lectures delivered at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, on Sunday Mornings in Lent, 1868, by Daniel Moore, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Sermons on Unity*, with an *Essay on Religious Societies*, and a *Lecture on the Life and Times of Wesley*, by F. C. Massingberd, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Free Will and Law in Perfect Harmony*, by Henry Travis, M.D. (Longmans). New editions of *Sermons for the Holy Seasons of the Church*, *Advent to Trinity*, by George Huntington, M.A. (Parker).—*The Commercial Correspondent, for the Use of Schools and the Junior Employes in the Counting-House*, by Benjamin Bayly (Murby). Also the following pamphlets: *An Essay on the Union between the Church and the State*, and the *Establishment by Law of the Protestant Reformed Religion in England, Ireland and Scotland*, read at the Visitation of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, May 14, 1868, by W. H. Hale, M.A. (Butterworths).—*The Coming Political Revolution*; or, the *Two Main Questions of Politics, Liberty and Property*: Letters specially addressed to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, by John Scott (Farrah).—*On the Economy of the Navy Estimates in Certain Departments* (Lockwood).—*Metric Weights and Measures*: Speech of Mr. Bessford Hope, M.P., in moving the Rejection of the Metric Weights and Measures Bill, Wednesday, May 13, 1868 (Stanford).—*Observations and Suggestions on the Railways of the United Kingdom*, showing how the same may be immediately rendered more servicable and beneficial to the Public generally than they now are, and much more remunerative to their Proprietors, by T. B. (Causton).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's *Encombe Stories*, or Tales for Sunday Reading, 12mo. 3/6
Always in the Way, &c. 1/6 cl.
Angell (Duke of), *Reign of Law*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Baileys's *Squire of Chapel Bessfield*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

Bailey's *English Orders and Papal Supremacy*, 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Ballantyne's *Gorilla Hunters*, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Barry's *Sermons on the Doctrine of the Cross*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Bickersteth's *Words for Working People*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Burgess's *Old English Wild Flowers*, 12mo. 1/6 bds.
Colenso's *Natal Sermons*, Second Series, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Dale's *Compendium of Practical Medicine*, 12mo. 7/ cl.
Fisher's *Law of Mortgage*, 4c. upon Property, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 55/.
Freder's *Sermons to a Village Congregation*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Grandham's *Ironing Buildings, Plans and Texts*, 43/.
Grey's *Chandris and Eudocia*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hillier's *Diseases of Children*, a Clinical Treatise, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Hobbes's *Handbook of Average*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Jenkins's *Two French Marriages*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 51/6 cl.
Journal of a *Waiting Gentlewoman*, ed. by Jourdan, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Kinslake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, Vols. 3 and 4, 8vo. 34/ cl.
Knight's *Eng. Cycle*, re-issue, Arts and Sciences, Vols. 7 & 8, 12/ each.
Lee's *Family Group of Thoughts and Facts*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lysons's *Our Vulgar Tongue*, a Lecture on Language, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Macdonald's *Robert Falconer*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Malet's *New Pages of Natural History*, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Marshall's *Violet Douglas, or the Problems of Life*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Masque at Ludlow, by Author of "Mary Powell," cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Miss Bidby Frohisher, by Author of "Mary Powell," cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Münster's *Political Sketches of the State of Europe*, 8vo. 9/ cl.
Not Too Late, by Author of "Only George," 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Old Times and the New, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Plummer's *Life and Labours of Dr. James Gale*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Pye's *Sermons on Christian Sacrifice*, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Quick's *Essays on Educational Reform*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Richard Aubrey, or My Own Bible, sq. 2/6 cl.
Riddell's *George Gith of Fen Court*, a Novel, 8vo. 2/ swd.
Rossie and Swinburne's *Notes on the Royal Academy*, 8vo. 1/.
Sacred Songs for Home and School, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Smyth's *Antiquity of Intellectual Man*, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Spender's *Pathology and Treatment of Ulcers*, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Sunshine and Shade, a Novel, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Tennant's *Ireland and England*, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Travis's *Free Will and Law in Perfect Harmony*, 8vo. 3/6 cl. limp.
Tyrre's *Huguenot*, the English Village, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Walker's *Prayers for the Young*, thin paper, 32mo. 8/ cl.
Weldmore's *Two Lives of Alfred Harris*, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Wise's *Satan's Devices Exposed*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Woodward's *Manual of Molluscs*, with Appendix, 12mo. 6/6 cl. swd.
Young's *Siege of Derry*, a Prize Poem, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE metric system is short for—Throw aside all weights and measures as they now are; use metres, ares, grammes, &c. Introduce into English the chilometre, hecatometre, decametre, decimetre, centimetre, millimetre, with a corresponding set of prefixes for the are, gramme, &c. To all which there is no objection if people do it with their eyes open to know what they are about, and clearly approve and desire the change. But if an active party should get a bill through Parliament enforcing this change, while people are all hot about the Irish Church and the rest of the Reform Bills, there may arise a short period of strife, and the necessity of dead-lettering a law. It is not a good thing that *La Reine le veult* should be followed by *La nation ne le veult pas*; but it sometimes happens. Queen Elizabeth said *La Reine le veult* to an Act prohibiting all further building within three miles of Charing Cross: this Act was never repealed. The consequence is, that every lord in Belgravia is living in an illegal house; of which few know and for which nobody cares.

The danger is over for this session. The House of Commons passed the second reading with an understanding that the matter should go no further. But the public should remain aware that a small and intelligent party—we do not mean an individual, but the word is so misused that it is necessary to give notice,—which obtained a reasonable permissive bill a few years ago, is tired of a permission which obtains no volunteers in the retail world, and is trying to obtain our permission to force us to adopt the metrical system. Against this we shall reinforce our argument when the time comes. As soon as we see a metre, we shall mill a metre, hack at a metre, and kill a metre. Not to keep out a metre, for it is out, and will be: but to stave off that conflict between law and opinion which would follow a compulsory measure, in which opinion would be the lion and law the unicorn. The law is good at guidance and strong at resistance; but it is weak at propulsion, and powerless to overcome inertia: it may prevent by force, but it never can impose except by help of opinion. Unless, indeed, where it can, by its own act, withdraw and introduce, as in the case of coinage. The metricalists should know that changes are not made in the House of Commons. Perhaps they do know this, and their attempts at a Bill are but provocatives of discussion: if so, we wish them success so far.

THE HANDEL MANUSCRIPTS.

Hamburg, June 4, 1868.

IN reference to the question published in your journal of the 16th of May, page 704, in regard to the purchase of 126 volumes of Handel's operas and oratorios, we have the pleasure to state, that a small number of admirers of Handel's music in

Hamburg have bought from Mr. V. Schölicher, in London, the well-known manuscript scores of Handel's works, written by his friend and amanuensis Schmidt, with the additions in Handel's own handwriting.

This being the identical copy which Handel used at all the performances of his works, we have great satisfaction in having obtained the possession of one of the most valuable bequests of our immortal countryman; and we hope that it will form the keystone of a musical library in our city.

FREDERIC GULTZOW, President of the Committee.

THE NAME "JEHOVAH."

June 8, 1868.

MR. F. CHANCE, in his letter of last week on the name "Jehovah," asks me to point out in what the gross ignorance consists with which I do not hesitate to charge the advocates of the form "Jehovah." As he confesses to have not read my published remarks on the subject, and as his own letter abundantly shows that to be the fact, I am not called upon to do more than refer him to what I have said. It is before the public, and open to assault and criticism, which I shall be most happy to receive; while Mr. Chance's own "note of twelve pages," which would show me what arguments I have to meet, is inaccessible to me till he sees fit to publish it. If Mr. Chance does not think my observations worth reading (which I should be the last person to resent), I think it scarcely fair that he should attack me; but I will carefully read and weigh his opinions when they are made public.

If he shares with me the single desire that truth, and not his or my view, may prevail, I trust he will yield to my entreaty so far as to make his printed notes on the question public without delay, as I may then be enabled to consider them duly in the new edition of Ewald's "History," which will be published in a few weeks. I could there deal with them in a more adequate manner than in the columns of a newspaper on general literature, where there must be a limit (fatal to the comprehensive discussion of special grammatical points) to the admission of technicalities interesting only to a few.

I ought perhaps to explain at once that what I stigmatized as "gross ignorance" was the assumption that the word must be pronounced "Jehovah" on account of the vowel-points attached to it, without attention to the fact that those points are used to prevent its being read at all, and to prescribe the substitution of *Adonai*. The question still remains, how it ought to be pronounced; and it is as open to Mr. Chance to show "Jehovah" to be in accordance with the principle of formation of Hebrew nouns, as to me to adopt, on the same grounds, another form which I believe to have more analogy in its favour.

Mr. Chance's masculine names in *ah* may be a useful contribution to the consideration of the subject by scholars: but I cannot enter upon it here, for the simple reason that, while he can throw down the gauntlet in a list occupying less than a dozen lines, I could not take it up without treating each name separately on its merits, and occupying many columns. The word *morah*, which seems to be the most striking instance, is actually regarded by Gesenius ('*Theaurus*,' s. v.) as so extraordinary in its gender, that he prefers to suggest the most absurd etymology in order to get rid of the anomaly.

I am not responsible for Ewald's character, nor for his opinions, from which I often feel inclined to dissent considerably; but I cannot close without recording a protest against the sentiment "It was reserved for Ewald to elevate a mere conjecture to the dignity of a fact; and if Ewald did so, it was because Ewald, unfortunately, believes that what Ewald thinks must needs be right." If any thing is latent in the words "must needs," it conveys, to my mind, a somewhat uncalled-for imputation. If it only means that having once convinced himself of a fact, he acts on his belief, he only shows a faith and a courage which appear to me worthy of honour, and which Mr. Chance, with his confidence in the truth which is in him, has no right to resent in others.

RUSSELL MARTINEAU.

OLD PRINTING.

June 6, 1868.

I judge from various incidents that, in respect to old books, accuracy of knowledge is rather on the decline among the booksellers: one of them is as follows. Some time ago a book was given to me as imperfect; it had been refused at an auction as wanting some sheets. It was a rare and curious volume, containing, in more than 800 pages, two works of "Paul P. Jasz-Berenyi, a Transylvanian, Gent.," London, 1666 (2nd ed.), and 1667. The titles are, 'A New Torch to the Latine Tongue' and 'Institutiones Grammaticæ.' The work wanted some signatures, but no sheets: a mistake of signature had occurred; but very little comparison of contents with the table showed that it was quite perfect: a practised eye sees a very probable origin for the mistake. Those who call old works imperfect because signatures and paging are not so well looked after as now, will reject much that is perfect: I have bought several faultless copies at low prices because some presumed defect had branded them with "Imperfect," in that honest pencil-mark which nobody questions because it is against the interest of the seller.

I write this because, besides illustrating the curiosities of printing, I may do something towards recovering some amusing suppression. Bishop (in *rus*) Burnet wrote letters to Robert Boyle in 1685-86, describing his travels in France, Italy, &c. They were published at Rotterdam in 1686, apparently as soon as written; perhaps Boyle never saw them until he received his printed copy. They were reprinted at Amsterdam in 1687, with "Dr. Burnet's Travels" at the head of a title describing the letters as to the Right Hon. R. B., F.R.S. Neither Watt nor the *Biogr. Brit.* mentions R. B.: but Gorton's work does so; and I may note that this is not the first time by many that I have found circumstances mentioned in Gorton which are omitted in works of higher note.

I speak of the Amsterdam edition: it will be remembered that in 1687 Burnet was at the Court of William of Orange as an exile; he was at the Hague, and could not, perhaps, closely superintend the Amsterdam press. All is right as to catchwords and sequence of matter in passing from page to page. The sheet is a half-duodecimo, twelve pages to a signature; so, B beginning at page 1, G ends at page 72. Here a sheet of paging is lost, without loss of signature: H begins at page 85. Such a thing happens sometimes: but this is not all. Just before the break of paging, the leaf 71 72 is in a much larger type than the rest of the book: the letters are half as large again in linear dimension, and therefore more than twice as large in superficial dimension. And yet the joining catchwords are both right, and the matter runs on with perfect clearness, and with no place in which any break seems to occur. All hypothesis about suppression subsequent to printing is made difficult by the signature H following G in due course. But if a copy of the Rotterdam edition could be produced, which the preface of the Amsterdam mentions as a predecessor, it is likely enough that some suppressed matter might be recovered.

There are other curiosities of printing: after page 92 comes a second 45, followed by 46, &c. The second 45 begins signature I: now 45 cannot lawfully begin a half-duodecimo sheet. But on looking back I find that H has only four leaves; and yet all is right at the junction of H and I in catchword and matter. And there are *addenda*, properly joined by catchword, purporting to be made to pages 210 and 218, which do not exist: but it is easy to find to what they really refer. I have no doubt this curious volume found its way to the stall by reputation of imperfection derived from some of these circumstances.

A. DE MORGAN.

POLITE LETTER-WRITING.

June 10, 1868.

THE first of the following letters may be worth publication as a curious specimen of the appeals with which literary men are sometimes pestered by the regular professors of the begging-letter-writing art. I venture to think that the reply of the gentleman addressed is not less worthy of a

little space, as furnishing a neat and useful form the adoption of which would speedily bring this nuisance to an end. Both letters are genuine. Compilers of 'Polite Letter-Writers' will perhaps take a note.

MOY THOMAS.

"May the 20th, 1868.

"Sir,—Pray pardon me this liberty, and will you favour me by reading this communication? I have been foolish enough to attempt Dramatic Authorship. Six months ago, at one of the leading theatres, on a highly successful 'first night,' I saw the delighted author brought bodily on the stage, to receive the deafening congratulations of a crowded and a grateful audience; and as the dramatic writer bowed himself in at one corner of the curtain and out at the other, I felt that the sweet poison of popular applause had entered my very soul. I then resolved that my wavering mind should waver no more, and that all my energies and talent should be devoted to writing plays. I hurried home to the cold silence of my room, and still the rainbow colours of that triumph lingered in my eyes. I find now, to my sorrow, that I had only looked upon the golden side. After many a throbbing brain and many a sleepless night I managed to invent and write three dramas, honestly original. But a terrible damper was thrown upon my labours. Authorship being always in my brain, and bright visions of fame and fortune ever before my eyes, I did not pay sufficient attention to my daily duties, so was discharged from my situation by my master. But what cared I? my aspirations were clogging my path too fearfully for me to pay attention to such a trifle as that. I have failed in making any impression upon our London managers. I have undergone all the miseries that fall to the lot of a young beginner,—I have endured terrible privations,—and am now in a wretched state of poverty: I am starving!.....I have tried to get into the army, but they will not pass me, for they say my heart is affected. My mental agony is terrible, for my poor dear sick mother is in the same sad position as myself.....It makes my very heart bleed to see the woman that gave me birth in this wretched position.....Is it possible for you to give me some small help?.....A few postage-stamps would be of great service. I may obtain employment very soon; I sincerely hope so, for such a wretched life as I am now leading needs more courage than to die.

"11, —, — Walk, Whitechapel.

"P.S.—Pray pardon me for having written to you. I think you possess a kind heart."

"May 30th.

"Sir,—You have wasted your time, not to speak of paper, envelope, and stamp—articles which are useful, as you very well know. Try elsewhere. I am too old a bird: know the style too well. Your letter will be forwarded to the Mendicity Society. How did you know that I possess a kind heart? I can affirm that no member of your fraternity ever had reason to bless me. If that yarn about your master is true, he did right to discharge you. I don't wonder you failed in making any impression on our London managers. I failed myself when I tried them. I thought them a tasteless set; but I didn't write snivelling letters to strangers about it. It is a pity that the army rejected you. They would have knocked some of the cant out of you there. When I began to read your letter I thought it would wind up with a request for postage-stamps: turned to the third page, and found I was not mistaken. Supposing your 'poor dear mother' to be a fact, I am sorry for her. You must have been a sad trouble to her. I bear her no ill-will. Any way, I hope she may be on her legs again before you get postage-stamps out of

"Your obedient servant, —."

"To —."

WILLIAM LONGLAND, THE AUTHOR OF 'PIERS PLOWMAN.'

1, Cintra Terrace, Cambridge, June 9, 1868.

I have already shown, in my Preface to "Text A" of 'Piers Plowman,' that there is no doubt at all that the author's Christian name was William. There is a tradition that his surname

was Langland, or Longland; and I have mentioned the discovery by Sir F. Madden of a note in a Dublin manuscript, that the poem was written by Willielmus de Langland. But I am told that this is poor evidence, that this note is only in a handwriting of the fifteenth century, and that I must give much stronger evidence; and this is said, no doubt, from a conviction that there is no stronger evidence to be produced. But what if there is the evidence of several MSS. a century older? What if the author has himself told us his name, concealed under a not very difficult anagram, and in a manner which he probably intended us to see through? I submit that he has done so, and that, whilst some are of opinion that his name can never be recovered, it is all the while under the nose of the reader who possesses Mr. Wright's edition! That it has never been perceived before is simply due to an unfortunate error in the MS. which he transcribed, which is, by the way, one of the very best.

To make this clear, I must tell the story in my own way. There is a line in the earliest version which clearly intimates that the author was a man of tall stature:—

A much mon, me thouhte, lik to my-seiuen.

Other MSS. read "a mykil man"; and the expression answers to what our northern friends call "a muckle chiel." The next passage to be noted occurs in Passus XV. of the second version of the poem: see Mr. Wright's edition, p. 294, &c. I must explain the drift of this portion of the composition before the error above referred to can be perceived. The author says, in effect:—I fell asleep, and dreamt again, and saw a personage with neither tongue nor teeth, called *Anima*, or *Soul*. On my asking his name, he told me he had a whole string of names; for the *Soul* has different names according to its differing operations. It is called *Animus* in one respect, *Mens* in another, *Memoria* in another, *Ratio*, *Amor*, *Sensus*, or *Spiritus*; so you may call me, said he, which you please. But I, thinking to joke him, said, "Why, you're like a bishop, who is not only *episcopus*, but *presul*, *pontifex*, *metropolitanus*, and the rest of it." "I see your drift," said he, "you want to know what all my names mean"; and he proceeded to tell me what they meant, one after the other, and finally ended by lecturing me on the necessity of possessing *charity*.—"What is charity?" said I. "Charity," said he, "is a childlike thing; for except ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven."—"Where is one to find such a friend as that?" said I; "it is contrary to my experience of mankind."

Now, it is near the beginning of this last reply of the author to *Anima*, which I have paraphrased as briefly as possible, that a line occurs which is thus printed in Mr. Wright's edition, vol. ii. p. 304:—

"I haue lyved in lond," quod he,
"My name is Longe-wille."

The error is in the word *he*, which is absurd and impossible. Other MSS. read *I*, which is absolutely required to make sense. The first seven MSS. I looked at, all had *I* without exception; so I did not look further. This point settled, we see that the author, by way of reply to *Anima* with his string of names, talks about his own name, and says that he was called *Long Will*, i.e. *big William*—a sobriquet derived from his Christian name and his tall figure. But this is not all; he has taken the trouble to make an anagram of his whole name. There is very little point in the observation, "I have lived in land," taken by itself; it is no more than everyone else besides himself had done. But read the passage thus:—

"I haue lyued in LONDE," quod I,
"My name is—LONGE WILLE."

And now, surely, it does not require much sagacity to perceive that *londe longe Wille* is no more than *Wille Longelonde* written backwards. Of course the spelling cannot be ascertained, for *land* is spelled *land*, *land*, *lande*, *londe*; and *longe*, with a final *e* or without it. Indeed, we even find the form *lange* in the following:—

"I haue [lyued] in lond"—quod I—"my name is
lange Wille":

MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. Dd. I. 17.

In this I submit gains ad surname so apt.

But the poem mind at longer to he co known? line so also of n referring but it n better M ich

The not is abund rous typ London ditch, S lickithe place " making cat,—I ing colla the moun the spec term riv I have discuss of severa these giv name of Some many di standin

Butou reminds enlighte inde in compar ing it: market, tions, w general govern largest champio vocating great ci would d liab," g gives " of mone and a c new and star in resurrec who, fin he has I to St. R able alia of his re

Now, merit w outweig plays a so, we c were to to us f tionably but wh for his Russian carting hours, assures with ev it is; b so far a with eve that fe

In this MS. the word *lyued* is by mistake omitted. I submit, further, that the nickname *Long Will* gains additional point from its expressing half his surname. *Big Will* would not have been nearly so apt.

But the story does not end here. In revising his poem for the third time, the author changed his mind about this. Whether he did not care any longer to express his name thus (and why should he conceal that which was becoming generally known?), or from some other cause, he altered the line so as to express another fact about himself, also of much interest to us. This will be seen by referring to the edition by Whitaker, page 279; but it may still better appear if I quote from a better MS. The substituted line is—

Ich have lnyed in London many longe zeres.
MS. Camb. Univ. Lib. F. V. 35.

The note that he lived in London a long while is abundantly proved by his familiarity with numerous types of character, and by his frequent use of London names. He talks about Southwark, Shore-ditch, Stratford, Westminster, Cornhill and Garkhithe after a most familiar style, saying in one place "when I lived upon Cornhill," and in another making a mouse say, in the story of the bell of the cat,—"I have seen men in the City of London wearing collars on their necks; where he transfers to the mouse his own experience. And he twice uses the special name *Thames* in place of the general term *river*."

I have only to add that, against the line above discussed, *Longe Will* is repeated in the margins of several MSS., and in MS. Laud 581, fol. 64, are these significant words in the margin—*Nota. The name of thaurtor: i.e. the name of the author.*

Some collations that I have lately made clear up many difficulties in our author, and render long-standing puzzles of easy solution.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

ENGLISH IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 1, 1868.
Butuzoff's 'Dictionary of Colloquial English' reminds us of the account given of England by an enlightened Parisian, who, after a few weeks' residence in "*perfidie Albion*," returned to delight his compatriots with the following information respecting it:—"Capital, Epsom; chief towns, Newmarket, Ascot, and Doncaster; principal productions, whips, spurs, and horse accoutrements in general; occupations, racing and making bets; government, a council called the grand stand; largest province, the turf." Those distinguished champions of educational reform who are now advocating the cause of our mother-tongue in the great case of Johnson *versus* Liddell and Scott, would doubtless stand aghast at "Colloquial English," which terms men "coves" or "kiveys," gives "ken" as a synonym for "house," speaks of money as "brads," calls a prison "a stone jug," and a clergyman "a devil-scollder." In fact, this new and bright (though anything but *particular*) star in the Russian literary horizon is simply a resurrection of our old friend the Slang Dictionary, who, finding doubtless that, in his own phraseology, he has been "too long on one lay," has emigrated to St. Petersburg, and under his present respectable alias bids fair to thrive among a people ignorant of his real character.

Now, we are ready to concede beforehand the merit which now-a-days is apparently expected to outweigh every failing, viz., that "the work displays a great amount of industry"; but in doing so, we cannot help asking, "*cui bono*?" If a man were to catch fifty thousand fleas, and offer them to us for a birthday present, he would unquestionably "display a great amount of industry"; but whether we should feel very grateful to him for his trouble is another matter; and whether the Russians ought to feel grateful for this wholesale carting on to their land of all the refuse of their neighbours, is another matter likewise. The translator assures his readers that "it is well to be acquainted with every part of a foreign language." Perhaps it is; but we should hardly care to push the theory so far as he does. It may be "well to be acquainted with every part of a foreign city"; but we think that few Russian tourists would exemplify this

principle by descending into the sewers of London, and plashing through miles of subterranean filth, like Jean and Valjean in '*Les Misérables*.' The argument is on a par with that which we have heard scores of times from clergymen in embryo at the university, who were wont to allege in excuse of their manifest misdeeds, that in order to deal successfully with sin, some practical acquaintance with it was indispensable. Let us select a few specimens from this language which "it is well to be acquainted with."—

Kinchin, a child (Thieves' Dialect).
To dub at a knapping-jigger, to pay at a toll-gate (Ditto).
Kitmogur, a servant (Anglo-Indian).
Loco-Foco, the name of a Democratic party (American).
Huckleberry *above the persimmon*, something beyond one's power (Ditto).
M.P., member of the Police (Cockney).
Whiddle, to let out secrets (Gipsy).

If the Russian Civil Service Examination comprised a critical paper in such works as 'Oliver Twist,' 'Paul Clifford,' 'Rookwood,' 'Jack Sheppard,' or the novels with which the pen of Mr. J. F. Smith has enriched the pages of the *London Journal*, we could understand this; but in default of that explanation, are we to conclude that Mr. Punch's suggestion has been acted upon, and that a manual of "bad words for immediate use" is to aid Young Russia in dealing with knavish tradespeople and extortionate cabmen, as Murray's Handbook aids his British *confère*? If such be the case, it seems to us rather like the proverbial carrying of coals to Newcastle; for any one who has been in the interior of Russia, or even as far as Moscow, will readily admit that in this respect the native tongue is all-sufficient to itself, without borrowing additional flowers of speech from the philosophers of St. Giles and the rhetoricians of Ratcliff Highway.

The translator has not informed us whether his work is intended to be used for educational purposes; but its structure and arrangement leave us to infer as much. Nor, when the peculiar character of the English taught in many parts of St. Petersburg is considered, can such an idea be pronounced extravagant. Those who, like ourselves, have heard Young Russia emulating his preceptors in talking of "St. Sophiar" and "Henglish 'istory," under the impression that he was speaking the purest Anglo-Saxon, will easily perceive how naturally slang dictionaries may amalgamate with bad grammar and faulty accent in the great work of tuition. We do not despair of yet seeing advertised for sale "the Second Edition of the most Incorrect English Grammar, revised and made more erroneous by the author, with more than a hundred fresh mistakes recently added; to be used as a textbook in the Imperial lecture-rooms." In fact, all is English that comes to the net in this favoured land, where Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary is unknown, and where the phraseology of Mrs. Gamp is received with as implicit confidence as that of Addison. An ignorant community is always a harvest for the incompetent; and the famous story of the provincial seminary with the inscription, "Good grammar taught here," might be pertinently applied to more than one school-room in our immediate vicinity.

In the latter part of his Preface M. Butuzoff states, with great apparent complacency, that the advantage which his book is calculated to confer upon young readers (viz. the right understanding the "colloquial portions of standard English novels") must be evident at a glance. So far so good; but not to mention the fact, that all the colloquial portions of standard English novels are not compounded of the jargon of gipsies and the slang of London thieves, we would ask whether M. Butuzoff has ever contemplated the possible results of this curious naturalization. In a certain "standard English novel" we find a young gentleman, Paul Clifford by name, well versed in this colloquial dialect, who proves his education by concluding a review thus: "He who surreptitiously accumulates *brutle* is, in fact, no better than a *buzz gloak*." Imitation, we know, is the sincerest form of flattery; and we look forward to a *renaissance* in Russian literature, when this new dialect shall drive Reiff and Ollendorff from the field, and when the *Week* and the *Moscow News* shall break into panegyrics over a sentence

like the following: "'Old *codger*,' said the Prince with intense solemnity, 'if you're up to any larks with me, and don't mean to *play on the square*, you're a *gone coon*!' " or again: "'Adored one!' said the young officer, placing in the tiny *flipper* of his beloved Tatiana the jewelled *ticker* which he had just purchased from the first *glitter-seller* in the Nevski Prospect, 'accept this bauble as a token that our destiny has *turned up trumps* at last. My ill-fated uncle has *hopped the twig*, and I've come in for all his *rhino*!'—" *My eyes!*" murmured the beautiful girl, 'what a *jolly sell* for your brother!'"

Our list of new publications contains several very readable works, from which we select the following:—'*Notes on the Central Asiatic Question*,' by General Romanovski, is a work on a very interesting subject by a competent authority, and will, doubtless, find many readers in the political circles of the capital.—'*Sketches of the Life and Times of Philaret, the late Metropolitan of Moscow*,' deserves attention as a well-merited tribute to the memory of one of the noblest members of the Russian priesthood.—'*War and Peace*,' by Count Tolstoi, is guaranteed by the name of its author, whose drama of 'The Death of Ivan the Terrible' achieved a decided success last year.—Of 'The Eugene Onegin of Our Time,' by D. Minaieff, we shall have more to say hereafter. Besides these we may mention 'Jealousy,' a translation of Mr. Reade's novel of 'Griffith Gaunt'; 'Travels in Asiatic Russia,' by M. Veniukoff; 'Pages from the Record of Bulgarian Suffering,' by Liuben Karabéloff; 'Stray Notes,' by Admiral Mardinnoff; and an anonymous romance, entitled 'Crime and Punishment.' D. K.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Committee of the International Horticultural Exhibition have offered to invest the balance of the profits realized by their Exhibition (over 1,850*l.*, after presenting 1,000*l.* to the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution) in the purchase of books to form a Library in connexion with the Royal Horticultural Society, and to be called the "Lindley Library," in testimony of the respect in which the late Dr. Lindley's memory is held. This gift is made on condition that the books so purchased, and any others which may hereafter be presented, shall be vested in seven trustees, and that the books be available for the use of the Fellows of the Society and other horticultural students. Seven trustees have been named, and the trust deed has been signed. The first purchase made by the trustees is Dr. Lindley's Botanical and Horticultural Library, at a cost of 600*l.*, and steps are being taken to make the Library available. As the trustees are unanimously of opinion that the addition of such a library to the Horticultural Society would be a great boon to students of horticulture and botany, and also materially promote the best interests of the Royal Horticultural Society, and as the trustees wish to make it as perfect as possible, they think it right to call upon the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society to aid them, with funds and presents of books, to extend the usefulness of the Library which has thus been commenced. The Queen has presented to the Lindley Library a botanical work of the value of twenty-five guineas.

The Dean of Westminster has consented to preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, to be held on the 7th of July.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, for nearly thirty years a member of the firm of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. (of which he has for a long period been senior partner), has retired from business. These columns have contained frequent evidence that Mr. De La Rue, in spite of the claims of an active business career, has found time for the cultivation of science in several branches, in all of which he has won his way to eminence.

The long-continued efforts made by the Apteryxes in the gardens of the Zoological Society to perpetuate their species have unfortunately proved abortive. The female Apteryx came into possession of the Society in 1851. In 1859 she laid her first egg, which weighed fourteen ounces, one quarter the weight of the bird, the egg being far heavier

in proportion to the weight than that of any other bird. Subsequent to 1859, she laid one or two eggs, but from the absence of a male bird, these were necessarily sterile. In 1865 a male *Apteryx* was procured, and the birds paired in 1867. Previous to pairing, the male uttered during the greater part of the night, a cry resembling *kivi-kivi*, the name of the bird in New Zealand, the female responding in a lower tone. Both birds were silent during the day. The first egg was laid on the 2nd of January last, and was sat on by the female for three days, when the male took to the nest. On the 7th of February the second egg was laid in the same nest, after which, incubation was carried on by the male alone, the female meanwhile sitting in the corner of the inclosure in which the birds were confined, opposite the nest. From the great size of the eggs, the male bird sat across both, the ends of which were visible. He sat until the 23rd of April, nearly four months, when the bird appeared weak and exhausted, and ceased to sit.

We understand that the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, having had under their consideration a memorial from the Scholastic Registration Association, relating to the examination of instructors, will be prepared to offer a grace to the Senate, in the Michaelmas Term, to appoint a syndicate to consider the subject of such memorial, and to report to the Senate thereupon. The Association, anxious to encourage the study of the "Theory and Practice of Education," and to secure means whereby the public may be better able to distinguish qualified from unqualified educators, has memorialized the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland to institute special and professional examinations for schoolmasters, in compliance with the suggestion contained in the report of the Scholastic Inquiry Commissioners, and to grant to the successful candidates the title of "Licentiate in Education." The memorial is signed by the Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D., President of the Association, The Rev. J. Ridgway, M.A., Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Barrow Rule, Hon. Secretary, on behalf of the Association.

Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, the inventor of Wardian Cases, by which many most interesting exotic plants have been introduced into this country, and which have enabled so many to cultivate ferns in their rooms with delight and instruction, died, at the age of seventy-seven, at St. Leonards, on the 4th inst. He was a botanist of considerable reputation, Fellow of the Royal Society and other scientific Societies; lately Master of the Apothecaries' Company, one of the examiners, and took considerable interest in the education and examination of females for the medical profession. His house in Wellclose Square, and afterwards at Clapham Rise, was one of the scientific curiosities of London, showing how many and how well plants might be cultivated in a small space in or near a large city.

We have received from Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler a series of engraved drawings of humorous character, by Mr. H. K. Browne ("Phiz"), entitled "Racing and Chasing." These have been reproduced by means of the graphotype, and give capital ideas of the manner of the artist, whose dexterity in treating subjects of this class is well known. Some of the pictured jokes are very good and novel in their way; others are good and not new, as, for example, that of the bull approaching behind the unwary angler. Many of the jokes are laboured, and hardly apt to artistic methods of expression, as that which shows how a youngster might be trained for the saddle and rough-riding by being, while mounted on his wooden steed, dragged by a girl across an inconsiderable obstacle. To those who care for the fun of such publications as these, we heartily commend the work. It is very well "got up."

Now that so much attention is being paid to the education of women, it is well to remember the man to whom we owe the beginning of high female education in England, Sir Thomas More. Erasmus, writing to Budæus in 1521, says (Ep. xvii., as abstracted by Prof. Brewer) that "More had all his daughters educated from their infancy; first paying great attention to their morals, and then to their learn-

ing.... They read Livy and similar authors.... More's influence has been such that there is scarce a nobleman in the land who considers his children fit for their rank except they have been well educated; and learning has become fashionable at court. I once thought, with others, that learning was useless to the female sex: More has quite changed that opinion. Erasmus now thinks that nothing so completely preserves the modesty, or so sensibly employs the thoughts of young girls, as learning. By such employments they are kept from pernicious idleness, imbibe noble precepts, and their minds are trained to virtue. Many, from simplicity and inexperience, have lost their chastity before they knew that such an inestimable treasure was in danger. Nor do I see why husbands should fear lest a learned wife should be less obedient, except they would exact from their wives what should not be exacted from honest and virtuous dames. I think that nothing is more intractable than ignorance, to say nothing of the fact that similarity of tastes and literary inclinations is a much stronger bond of union between husband and wife than mere sensual affection. Erasmus has heard of women returning from church who wonderfully applauded the preacher, and graphically described his countenance, but could not repeat a word he had said, or explain the course of his argument. More's daughters, and such as they, can form an opinion on what they have heard, and discriminate between the good and bad. When Erasmus told More that he would grieve the more if he lost his daughters upon whom he had bestowed so much care, he replied that he would rather they died learned than unlearned. This put Erasmus in mind of Photion's answer to his wife, who lamented that her husband was to suffer death innocently. 'Wife,' said he, 'would it be better that I should die guilty?'

A Correspondent objects to our statement that George the Third made the Judges perfectly independent of the Crown. This independence, we are told, was secured to them by the Act of Settlement; and the usual citation is made from Hallam. By that Act the Judges were, indeed, made more independent than before, but their commissions still expired with the King who had signed them. A new monarch could sweep the bench of hostile or obnoxious occupants. George the Third, at his accession, could have thus rid himself of any of the Judges whom he might have considered as his father's enemies or his own. But one of the first acts of the young King was to establish the complete independence of the Bench, by declaring, through a legislative enactment, recommended in the royal speech, the irremovability of the Judges at the demise of the Crown. George the Third had previously declined to exercise his prerogative of removal by renewing all the judicial patents as they stood when his predecessor died. Parliament did the rest, at his suggestion. The nation hailed the step as an additional security to liberty, and the whole of the Judges went up in state to the King to thank him for the wise and graceful act by which he had established the complete independence of the Judges in the exercise of their responsible office. What was wanting in the Act of Settlement was thus supplied by George the Third.

The Théâtre Français is about to produce the 'Agamemnon' of Seneca! This is a tragedy, written to be read and not acted. It is a poor Latin imitation of the nobler Greek; and filtered into French, it will be further still from the original model. The Latin choruses of this tragically defied music. Nothing is said of a French version of them. The name of the adapter of the drama is not given; and we need not say that that of Seneca as the author of the Roman dramatic poem is merely a supposition,—but it is not without probability.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Italian papers that the reports from the principal silk-growing centres in that country are, on the whole, favourable. With few exceptions, however, a good yield is only obtained from worms proceeding from Japanese eggs. Attempts are still being made to naturalize that variety of the Japanese worm which feeds upon the oak leaf instead of on that of the

mulberry; but, hitherto, without any great success. Many growers attribute this to the circumstance that the breeding in Japan is carried on in the open air, whereas in Italy it takes place in close rooms. The Japanese worms differ greatly in appearance from the ordinary European silkworm, being of a brilliant grass-green colour, with projecting glossy white spots, greatly resembling pearls, on their sides.

A curious catalogue has appeared in Paris, by Gustave Brunet, of books, manuscripts, and engravings which have fetched at public auction more than 1,000 francs (40*l.*); and of pictures which have fetched more than 50,000 francs (2,000*l.*).

Intelligence has been received of the death of Prof. Julius Plücker, at Bonn, where, with the exception of two years' occupation in Berlin and Halle, his life had been passed in professional duties and scientific research. His industry was great. The titles only of his papers form a long list, embracing pure and applied mathematics, magnetism under various conditions, the optical and magnetic phenomena of crystals, and allied subjects. Among his latest works were three papers, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 'On the Spectra of Gases and Vapours,' 'On a New Geometry of Space,' and 'Fundamental Views regarding Mechanics,' all of which are marked by great insight and originality of view. Mathematicians will the more deplore their loss as he was engaged in a continuation of his geometrical researches to within a short time of his decease. He was born at Elberfeld in 1801, was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1855, and in 1866 was honoured by the gift of their Copley Medal.

After a season of delay, the Accademia di Scienze Naturali of Catania have given sign of activity by the publication of Vol. I. of the third series of their *Atti*. This well-printed quarto contains the usual report on the proceedings of the Academy,—a paper on Palæozoic Fossils, by Cav. C. Gemmellaro,—on the probable age of the subaerial mass of Etna, by Prof. G. Sciuto-Patti,—and a geologico-chemical study of the volcanic phenomena presented by Etna in 1863-65, considered in relation to the great eruption of 1865, by Cav. O. Silvestri. The latter is illustrated by remarkably well executed photographs of summits and craters which represent the wild scenery of the mountain, and afford means for judging of the author's conclusions.

If the Dictionary of Archaeology, by Messrs. Ch. Daremberg and E. Saglio, now announced, fulfils its promise, it should meet with a good sale in England, where a good book on the private life of the Greeks and Romans is much wanted. The dictionary promises to treat especially of Greek and Roman antiquities, and give a picture of the political and home life of the ancients, after the most recent researches and discoveries.

M. Paul Meyer tells us that two very interesting papers on Chaucer and his relation to foreign literature have appeared lately in the 'Jahrbuch für romanische Literatur,' and that Dr. Kiessner, of Marburg, has written an excellent dissertation on our old poet's borrowings from Italian literature. M. Sandras long ago made him almost all French. We hope the critics will leave a bit of the sunny old singer English; for surely he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, if ever writer was, though he did feed on foreign grain a good deal.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven), One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

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MAN GAIL
famous Phil
his daily—

HOLMAN
Basil is a
NEW GALA
Fire—Adv

THOMAS
Pictures at
T. M.L.R.

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PICTURE
Gallery, 54,
Bouquet—
—Gérôme—
—Lélie, R.
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GUSTAVE DORÉ'S FORTY GRAND PICTURES. GERMAN GALLERY, 188, New Bond Street, including his most famous Painting, 'The Triumph of Christianity,' from Ten to six daily.—Admission, 1s.

HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'ISABELLA; or, the Pot of Gold,' is now on view, at Messrs. E. GAMBART & CO.'S NEW GALLERY, 1, King Street, St. James's, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

THOMAS M'LEAN'S COLLECTION of High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW. T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 5, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonier—Alma-Tadema—Gérôme—Frère—Laudelle—T. Faed, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leille, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yennas, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Mark—Liddell—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birke Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

LYCOURN THEATRE.—SPECIAL EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE. Prof. RUSLEY respectfully announces that in consequence of the immense success of these wonderful Artists, and the term of their London engagement drawing now to a close, he has arranged to give FOUR GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES EACH WEEK, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Half-past Two; and as the Troupe will shortly leave to fulfil their Provincial Engagements (particulars of which will be daily advertised), he desires to state that the future Entertainments given in London this Season will be at the above Theatre only.—Special places engaged by Mr. C. Nugent, at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond Street; and the principal Libraries.—Children half price.—Every Night at Eight, and Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Half-past Two.

'A Spiritual Adventurer'—Everything Floating in the Air—Optical Manifestations of a Home-ly Nature—Professor Pepper on Faraday's Optical Experiments—George Buckley's Musical Entertainment, 'The Marquis of Carabas'—The Abyssinian Expedition—The Automatic Chess Player—The Shadow Blouin—At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

SCIENCE

Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to consider the best means for promoting Scientific Education in Schools.

This document has been transmitted to the Lord President of the Privy Council by the Duke of Buccleuch, the President of the British Association, and was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 11th of March last. The subject of introducing natural science teaching has, in some form or another, been constantly brought before the British Association; and at a meeting of the Council, held on the 16th of November, 1866, a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the subject. This committee consisted of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, of Harrow School, of Professors Huxley and Tyndall, and others. The present Report, having been drawn up by the Committee, was received by the General Committee, and recommended to be communicated to the Lord President of the Privy Council. The Report is divided into the following seven heads:—1. Demand for the introduction of natural science into schools. 2. Its present position at schools and universities. 3. Reasons for the introduction of science into schools. 4. Difficulties in the way of introducing it. 5. Distinction between scientific *information* and scientific *training*. 6. Modes of giving instruction. 7. Recommendations.

In speaking of the demand for the introduction of natural science teaching, the reporters refer to the very generally expressed opinion of men who have acquired a large knowledge of the natural sciences, that some branches might successfully be introduced into schools. Every one in fact feels that children do acquire a certain knowledge of the facts of the external world, which need but to be systematized to be made an important practical acquisition. In all cases, however, where this has been attempted, failure has followed, because attempts have been made to teach natural science by books rather than facts. It is the inherent weakness of our system of teaching languages and mathematics, that books alone are employed, and the

observing powers of the pupil seldom or never drawn upon. This is an easy system. To introduce a branch of education requiring specimens or experiments, is to break up all the old routine, and the prejudices connected with it. In the Appendix connected with this Report there is an interesting account of the attempt to introduce natural science teaching at Harrow, but it is clear that even there, with Mr. Farrar for its guide and exponent, the system is not at present working smoothly. The attempts at introducing natural science at Rugby seem to be more successful. Before 1864 the learning of natural science was voluntary; since then every boy is required in his first year to study botany, second year mechanics, third year geology, and fourth year chemistry. The result of the teaching of natural science at Rugby, in the opinion of the masters is, that "the school as a whole is the better for it, and that the scholarship is not worse." If this should be the experience of other schools, there will not be any longer an excuse for not introducing it into schools. The cry against natural science in schools has been, that it would interfere with the teaching of classics and mathematics. We know by the experience of Germany that this is not true. There great facilities are given to the teaching of the natural sciences, and no one who knows anything of the scholars and mathematicians of Germany will say they are inferior to those of England.

After discussing the various objections to scientific education and the advantages to be gained by it, the authors of the Report draw attention to the importance of distinguishing between scientific *information* and scientific *training*. They recommend for the former, as distinguished from the latter, astronomy, meteorology, elementary natural history and the rudiments of physiology; whilst as *training* sciences the subjects which they think have paramount claims are experimental physics, elementary chemistry, and botany. In their remarks the Committee point out the danger to which we have before alluded, of supposing that a knowledge of any of these branches of science can be got up by reading books. Speaking of chemistry, they say, "Mere literary acquaintance with scientific facts is in chemistry an incalculable evil to the student if he be allowed to mistake it for science."

One of the curious things pointed out in this Report is, that whilst science teaching in schools is objected to on account of its interference with classics and mathematics, at the present time boys are sent to public schools with so limited a knowledge of arithmetic that it is impossible for them to understand some of the simplest problems in physical science.

The concluding recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—1. That in all schools natural science be one of the subjects to be taught, and that in every public school at least one natural science master be appointed for the purpose. 2. That at least three hours a week be devoted to such instruction. 3. That natural science should be placed on an equal footing with mathematics and modern languages, in effecting promotions, and in winning honours and prizes. 4. That some knowledge of arithmetic should be required for admission into all public schools. 5. That universities and colleges be invited to assist in the introduction of scientific education, by making natural science a subject of examination, either at matriculation or at an early period of a university career. 6. That the importance of appointing lecturers in science, and offering entrance scholarships, exhibitions, and fellowships, for the encouragement of scientific attainments, be represented to the authorities of the colleges.

With regard to the two latter recommendations the Report observes, that without the co-operation of the universities, science can never be effectively introduced into school education. Although not more than 35 per cent. of boys from our great public schools go to the universities, yet the curricula of these schools are always established on the supposition that all the boys are going to the university.

We may add, that our middle-class schools, with a spirit of subserviency for which there is not the slightest shadow of excuse, imitate the public schools; and the consequence is, that whatever may be the real advantages of an exclusive classical and mathematical education as given in our universities, it is entirely lost on the great mass of the community.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 4.—The annual meeting for election was held this day.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows of the Society: J. Ball, M.A., H. C. Bastian, M.D., Lieut.-Col. J. Cameron, R.E., Prof. R. Bellamy Clifton, M.A., M. W. Crofton, B.A., J. B. Davis, M.D., P. M. Duncan, M.B., P. Griess, Esq., A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., Rear-Admiral Astley Cooper Key, C.B., Rear-Admiral Erasmus Ommanney, C.B., J. B. Pettigrew, M.D., E. J. Stone, M.A., the Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., and W. S. W. Vaux, M.A.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 8.—The following were elected Fellows:—W. A. Ball, A. T. Bowser, W. Clark, Hon. G. S. Gough, T. C. Graham, Sir G. P. Lee, Bart., Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G. F. Plumberg, C. J. Smith, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, R.N., and M. Williams.—The following papers were read:—'On a Proposed Scientific Exploration of Central Australia,' by Dr. G. Neumayer, late Director of the Melbourne Observatory, 'On the Region between Antalo and the Beshilo, and the Topography of Magdala,' by Mr. C. Markham. He said that the country to the south of the river Tacaze formed an elevated plateau 10,500 feet high, cut through by ravines of enormous depth. From Senafe to Antalo the rocks were almost all sedimentary; but to the southward there is a complete change, and this change is not confined to the geological features of the country; the scenery becomes grander, and the vegetation more luxuriant. The bed of the Tacaze was found to be 7,795 feet above the sea-level, and the high plateau of Wadela rises like a lofty wall on a southern bank. After crossing the Tacaze, the English troops, instead of marching direct on Magdala, turned off, in a south-west direction, a distance of thirty-four miles over the heights, in order to reach the great road made by King Theodore across the Jita ravine from Wadela to the Talanta plateau. The two plateaux are of the same height, about 9,200 feet, where separated by the ravine; and it is evident they once formed a single vast mass of columnar basalt, the River Jita having, in the course of ages, gradually cut its way down to a depth of 3,500 feet. Had it not been for King Theodore's marvellous road, the English army would have been detained many days by this obstacle. The road was thirty feet wide, and well macadamized: a far more complete work than the roads made by our own men on the line of march. The aspect of this fine road, planned by Theodore and made under his own eye, had great effect in modifying pre-conceived opinions of his character as a barbarian chief. The Talanta plateau is a flat treeless plain, with a rich black soil, several feet thick. The ravine of the Beshilo is even deeper than that of the Jita; the length of the descent to it was 4 miles 4 furlongs. Beyond it lay the irregular mass of mountains forming the Magdala system. Magdala itself is a mass of columnar basalt, with a flat summit, two miles long by half a mile broad, and 9,050 feet above the level of the sea. The three heights constituting the Magdala system—Selassie, Fahla, and Magdala—form a triangle, and are connected by saddles. To the army approaching from the

Beshilo, Magdala, was invisible, being hidden by the greater elevation of Selassie. Geologically, the Magdala district formed a portion of the basaltic plateau of Talanta, detached and furrowed by the action of water during vast periods. The climate of the region described in March and April was healthy and agreeable. The difference in temperature between the Wadela and Talanta plateaux was very observable, the latter being much warmer.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL.D., President, in the chair.—M. Gaudry was elected a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: 'On some Genera of Carboniferous Corals,' by Mr. J. Thomson, 'On the Pebble Beds of Middlesex, Essex, and Herts,' by Mr. S. V. Wood, jun., 'On the Cretaceous Rocks of the Bas-Boulonnais,' by Mr. W. Topley, and 'Note on the Mendip Anticline,' by Mr. C. H. Weston.

LINNEAN.—June 4.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President nominated J. J. Bennett, Esq., J. D. Hooker, M.D., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., and W. W. Saunders, Esq. Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.—The following papers were read: 'On the Homologies of certain Muscles connected with the Shoulder-joint,' by Dr. G. Rolleston, 'Contributions to the History of *Zamites gigas*,' by Mr. W. C. Williamson, 'On the Muscles of the Fore and Hind Limbs in the six-banded Armadillo,' by Mr. J. C. Galton, 'The Myology of the Upper and Lower Extremities of the *Oryctolagus Cuniculus*,' by the same.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 1.—Mr. H. W. Bates, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. P. Shearwood and Il Cavaliere Francfort were elected Members.—The Secretary announced that an exhibition of useful and destructive insects would be held at Paris in the month of August.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited the larva of a Caddis-fly, which was found by Mr. Fletcher, of Worcester, crawling about the bark of willow-trees; he expected that it would produce *Euclyptus pusilla*, the larva of which was well known on the Continent to be non-aquatic.—Mr. Keays exhibited *Psyche crassirostris* from Hornsey Wood.—The Hon. T. De Grey exhibited pupæ of *Hypercallia Christiannina*; the larvæ were found on *Polygala vulgaris* near Shoreham.—Mr. Butler exhibited varieties of *Anthocharis Cardamines* and *Nemobius Lucina* from Herne Bay.—Mr. Burmeister exhibited drawings of larvæ of Brazilian butterflies, and pupa-skins of many of the species; he also mentioned that he had found the larva of *Castnia* in the bulbous swellings at the foot of the stem of orchids.—Mr. Sheppard read a letter from Mrs. Russell on the habits of a Meloe.—Mr. Keays exhibited oak-leaves, the outer halves of which were twisted up by *Attelabus curculionoides*.—The Hon. T. De Grey exhibited *Agapanthia cardui*, bred from larvæ in stems of thistles.—Mr. Butler exhibited *Otiorynchus picipes*, which had been found very destructive to rose-trees at Manchester.—Prof. Westwood described the habits of the Sacred Beetle as recently observed by himself at Cannes.—The following paper was read: 'Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Heteromera,' by Mr. F. Bates. The new genera belonged to the family Tenebrionidae, and all the species were from Australia.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 22.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On some Effects of the Heat of the Oxy-hydrogen Flame,' by Mr. W. Odling.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—June 6.—Annual Meeting.—The following Officers and Council were elected:—President, S. Brown; Vice-Presidents, A. G. Finlaison, T. B. Sprague, R. Tucker, and J. H. Williams; Council, M. N. Adler, A. Baden, A. H. Bailey, S. Brown, C. J. Bunyon, D. Chisholm, G. Cutcliffe, A. Day, A. G. Finlaison, A. P. Fletcher, W. J. Hancock, A. Hendriks, W. B. Hodge, C. Jellicoe, C. T. Lewis, W. M. Makeham, F. M'Gedy, J. Meikle, J. Messent, E. A. Newton, W. P. Pattison, A. Pearson, H. W. Porter, J. Reddish, H. A. Smith, Colonel J. T. Smith, T. B. Sprague, R. Tucker, J. H. Williams, and

W. S. B. Woolhouse; Treasurer, G. Cutcliffe; Honorary Secretaries, A. H. Bailey and A. Day.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Asiatic, 3.
TUES. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture.
—Statistical, 8.—Material, Prosperity, Moral Agencies, Crime and Pauperism, Mr. Elliott.
—Anthropological, 8.—Principles of Anthropological Science, Dr. Donovan.
WED. Geological, 8.—Stone Implements, S. India, Mr. Foote; 'Flint-knives, Carrickfergus,' Mr. Du Noyer; 'Diminution of the Sea,' Mr. Murray; 'Geology of Fort Santa Cruz, Patagonia,' Capt. Baker; 'Jurassic Deposits, N.W. Himalaya,' Dr. Stoliczka; 'Fossils, Menevian Group,' True Coal-pit, Sinal, Messrs. Salter and Hicks; 'Fossil Fish, Lyme Regis,' Sir P. G. Egerton; 'Fossil Deer, from Clacton and Norwich Crags,' Mr. Boyd Dawkins; 'Graptolites of Coniston-diap. &c.,' Dr. Nicholson; 'Asiatic Elephant,' Dr. Adams; 'Whitcliffe Bay,' Mr. Codrington; 'Pterosaurian Fishes, Devon, &c.,' Mr. Lankester; 'Waterstones of Devonshire,' Mr. Ormerod; 'Geology of Saxony Switzerland,' late Capt. Clark.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Savages,' Sir J. Lubbock.
—Linnean, 8.—Zanzibar Copal, Dr. Kirk; 'Brazilian Bignoniaceæ,' M. Bureau; 'British Fossil Cycadææ,' Mr. Carruthers.
—Chemical, 8.—'Chemical Formule,' Prof. Wanklyn; 'Cornish Minerals,' Prof. Church.
—Royal, 8.
FRI. Antiquaries, 8.
SAT. Philological, 7.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'Savages,' Sir J. Lubbock.

FINE ARTS

THE LEEDS EXHIBITION.

A group of pictures (numbered 250, 257, and 266) commands attention by their splendour and beauty. These are all votive pictures, and variously described as 'The Holy Family,' and 'Virgin and Child and Donatorio.' In each appears how a certain unknown person 'received religion' in the form of a cross from the hands of the infant Christ who is with the Virgin. In 257 is a thoroughly characteristic picture by Lodovico Carracci, and a very pretty illustration of the affected, artificial-looking, religious painting of the latter half of the sixteenth century. The Virgin, whose features are very delicate and 'ladylike,' receives a devotee who wears a Franciscan habit. The picture, like those with which we have classed it, points to the activity of the Franciscan order at the time in question. In another way, Fra Bartolommeo's 'St. Dominic and St. Francis Meeting' (236), to which we have before referred, has a similar purport, but from an earlier, and let us say, a Dominican point of view. The subjects of Nos. 250 and 257 are alike significant of the reception of a member of the Third Order of Penitents of the Seraphic Order of St. Francis. Of these, Giorgione's work, the former, is beyond all comparison, in art as in spirit, finer than the rather 'genteel' picture by Lodovico.—Palma's 'Virgin and Child and Donatorio' (266), a pleasing picture, should be classed with these.—Near to these votive paintings hangs another of far grander quality in Art, the Duc d'Aumale's 'Ecce Homo' (254)—a nearly nude half-length by Titian, the execution of which was never surpassed even by the greatest of the Venetians. The modelling of the chest and hands is marvellous. The witchcraft of the flesh-painter is perfected in this glorious example, where, unlike the Giorgione before named, there is nothing to startle a fastidious taste in the treatment of the subject, which is that proper to the Italians. On the other hand, although this is essentially a devotional picture, there is nothing to elevate the religious sentiment of the student. His human compassion for the suffering flesh in a noble form and his artistic instincts are sure to be profoundly touched. In this is the secret of Titian's appeal. Probably painting *per se* as epitomized in perfection in this naked Christ.—Andrea del Sarto's 'Virgin and Child' (258)—Christ standing, the Virgin with a book (the property of Lord Wenlock)—is a rough and unfinished work, but, apart from that shortcoming, finely exemplifies the genius of 'the faultless painter.' Michael Angelo—to whom some of the artist's inspiration is obviously due—might have conceived the design and made the composition; indeed, there is something of the bravura of Buonarroti in these elements before us, withal something of the strained gracefulness of Parmigiano in the attitude of the Infant. The Virgin is not unworthy of Raphael in grace. Her beauty is that of Andrea's ever-recurring wife Lucrezia; the expression, that of her insensate

sweetness on features that are set and fair. Of the Art artistic—and in its excess of that quality not satisfactory to us—is the highly popular 'Reading Magdalen' of Correggio (262), repeated from the painting at Dresden, and the property of Earl Dudley. It is needless to describe or criticize a picture which is so well known as this. It was at Manchester, and in the Dudley Gallery.—In No. 263 we have a charming Fra Bartolommeo, 'The Virgin and Child,' with the boys holding up a curtain, and one of the painter's works which, comprising the nude figure, escaped his own hands when Savonarola's preaching led him to destroy all which were so occupied and he could find. The Raphaelæan arrangement of this picture is not unfrequent in the Frate's works, as in the version of the same subject now in Grosvenor House, and another in the Holford collection. It is much more like the Frate's workmanship than the 'St. Dominic and St. Francis' (236). The 'Luini,' 'Marriage of St. Catherine' (269), is a sweet-faced Milanese picture.—In No. 356, 'Santa Justa,' with the earthen pots in her hand, we have a capital Zurbaran.

Following the arrangement of these galleries, we now consider the German, Flemish and Dutch pictures of Gallery C. The first in order is the Duke of Devonshire's 'Installation of Thomas à Becket' (501), ascribed in error to John van Eyck, but a work of later date than his, although, if the arms on the canopy are original, the title may be the true one, as the bearings of the see of Canterbury are as correctly depicted as we could expect from a Flemish painter, who has omitted the cross *palle argent* with which the archiepiscopal staff of the shield should be ensigned. The flesh-painting here is too rough and thin, the feeling of the design not refined and grave enough for the great artist to whom this very interesting work is ascribed. Altogether it is much inferior to his standards of execution and thought. No. 505, 'The Crucifixion,' is given to Albert Dürer, but is more like M. Wohlgemuth's work, in a finer order of taste than appears in No. 512, 'Pilate Washing his Hands.' The former is wrought with the finish and in the likeness of an ivory carving in relief, and brilliantly tinted, on a gold ground; it may be an early Dutch picture. The latter is a fine, though intensely literal picture by the rare artist to whom it is ascribed. In No. 508, we have the picture about which Walpole wrote so often, and of which he was so proud, the so-called 'Marriage of Henry the Sixth and Margaret of Anjou'; it is, nevertheless, a common Flemish work of no artistic merit or historical interest.—Mabuse's 'Triptych' (504) is a capital little work of the period of that able artist, if not by him.—The unknown artist's picture styled 'Vanity Rebuked' (514) is painted in a curiously thin manner, very different from that of the school of Van Eyck, to which it is here given. Mr. Waring is probably correct in ascribing it to an early Italian painter of the school of Milan. 'The Birth of the Virgin' (513) is not by Albert Dürer, but a copy from one of his designs, and in composition not unlike the famous carving in Turkey stone now in the British Museum, by Dürer.—Although the 'Descent from the Cross' (515) has much of the manner of Memling, to whom it is ascribed, we should not like to include it among his works, beautiful as it is.

The work of Hugh van der Goes differed from that of the 'Scenes in the Life of St. Augustine' (517), as may be seen on comparing this triptych with that picture by this pupil of Van Eyck, which is now in the National Gallery. It recalls the manner of Stuerbout, of Louvain, and may be by him, or one of his relatives of the same city. It resembles these men's works in its flatness and hardness of manner, and, although by no means of the first class of its order in Art, is wealthy in character to a marvel. Observe, on the right wing, the figure of the merchant with the knife at his hip, who takes notes of the Saint's discourse; also the expression of the man who has been convinced by the arguments of the preacher. Unless this wing, contrary to our notions, represents the Saint giving the rules of his order, a frequent subject in pictures referring to St. Augustine, we fail to justify the title of the triptych. In the centre

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compartment the ecclesiologist will be charmed by the careful painting of so many details of church utensils, furniture and costume. Notice the holy-water pail and its sprinkler, which stand on the floor in front, also the comb, cruets and napkin which an acolyte bears. The introduction of the comb points to the assumption of the tonsure as the subject of this panel.—Mr. Beresford Hope's little jewel of a Van Eyck, 'The Virgin and Child' (521), should escape the admiration of none. Also the beautiful "Memline," with the same title as the last (524).—The Cranach called 'The Young Princes' (526), and belonging to Sir Wentworth Dilke, shows two children, one of whom has an exquisitely-rendered expression of candour; the execution of these figures is worthy of careful study: notice the enormous German finger-rings in this work.—No. 530 is the Lambeth portrait of Warham, a repetition of the Louvre picture by Holbein. Several portraits here, as Nos. 561 and 562, are ascribed to Holbein, but are capital German portraits of his time, or a little later. No. 565 is doubtless by Antonio More, a very good 'Portrait of a Lady'; so is the 'Portrait of Philip the Second' (569). The former is given to Holbein. Of all the pictures ascribed to Memline here (the reader will see that these are not few), none exceed in interest the very beautiful 'Triptych' (529) which has been the subject of much recent discussion, and is not, we think, rightly ascribed to Memline himself, although it has many undeniable claims to the honour of being his work. It recalls the skill of the later members of the school of Bruges rather than the genius of the artist named. There is a curious and somewhat questionable appearance about the head of the kneeling donor, a full-armed knight, who appears in front of the centre piece. The head seems to have been imposed upon the original ground of the panel, and may have been an old or a recent addition to the picture. This work will repay the most careful consideration. Another 'Triptych' (528), ascribed to Rogier van der Weyden the elder, with, as we think, unchallengeable truth, is in a condition which calls for care. It is the property of the Rev. J. M. Heath. 'The Wheel of Fortune' (531) is signed 'H. H., 1533,' a year, by the way, during which we know Holbein was in this country, and not very likely to have been occupied with making humorous drawings of German political subjects. It is not his, we may say on these grounds alone, even if the execution of the work was not against the ascription in the Catalogue of this production to the great artist of Basel. It is, in fact, one of the characteristic 'Wheels of Fortune' with which so many artists have occupied their leisure. The Emperor sits at the top of the wheel. Luther lies at the bottom, with "I bide my time" written in old German on the ground below. One crowned personage is going down "with a run," and another going up as fast with the revolving wheel. In the background are many personages, with various inscribed labels proceeding from their mouths. If we really knew anything about the miniatures of Holbein, which is not the case, or there had been no one else in his time who could have painted the beautiful 'Duke of Norfolk,' it would be safe to admit as his No. 532, a miniature of extraordinary brilliancy and delicacy, the original of No. 536, which belongs to Mr. P. H. Howard, and is strangely ascribed to Antonio More, an artist whose productions it resembles in none of its qualities.—In 533 is a jewel of a miniature picture, ascribed to Van Eyck, and styled 'The Virgin appearing to St. Bruno,' a title we cannot account for, as the kneeling figure of a Carthusian, without emblems, is not needfully intended for the founder of the order. It is probably a votive picture of St. Barbara, who stands here, with her huge tower set down beside her, in the act of presenting a devotee to the Virgin.—Sir J. Ramsden's 'Bernard van Orley,' 'The Holy Family' (537), is a capital picture, referring to the teaching of Mabuse.—The portrait of 'Thomas Cromwell' (534), called, but wrongly, a Holbein, represents a youth of about fifteen years of age. As Cromwell was born about 1490, this must have been painted about 1505, when Holbein was ten years old. It certainly is not by Holbein, and is probably not of Cromwell.—'The Virgin

and Child surrounded by Saints' (542) is a capital Van de Meire of Ghent. The saints are Elizabeth, Catherine, Barbara, John the Baptist and Louis of France.—Another "Memline" appears in 'The Adoration of the Magi' (541). This is a beautiful work, noteworthy for the intensity of the expression of the kneeling king; it is blunter to the touch than is the case with Memline's pictures. Is it not the picture which, when in Lord Northwick's collection, was styled after the Van Eycks? Her Majesty's 'Virgin, Child and Saints' (545) is not by Van Orley, but may be of his school.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, which was held on Monday last, Mr. E. Burne Jones was elected from the list of Associates to that of full Members of the body.

In taking a last tour through the rooms of the Royal Academy, the following pictures caught our eyes. Two paintings by Mr. A. B. Clay commend the artist to our memories for the future. These are 'The Imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots' (No. 50), which is in the East Room, and 'Scene from Kenilworth, Amy Robsart and Janet,' (638). 'The Exiled Jacobite' (521), by Mr. C. S. Liddendale, is the best of his pictures, and revives promises of professional distinction which have been dimmed of late. To a single figure of an old soldier of King James's the artist has imparted fine expression, as that exile is shown in the act of looking mournfully over the sea towards the English coast. The portraits of Lord and Lady Alexander G. Lennox (265 and 266), by the Hon. H. Graves, are capital, and have that look of "gentleness" which is so pleasant in portraiture.

Of all the strange mutations which buildings in London have undergone, none surpasses in strangeness that which has fallen to the lot of the structure which was so long known as containing Burford's "Panorama," in Leicester Square. Within the last few days, this edifice, as altered and adapted to its new service, has been opened as a French Catholic Church, under the name of *Notre Dame de France*. M. Boileau, who introduced the system upon which the conversion in question has been made, is the architect under whose direction the alterations have been effected. The central pillar of wood, which was the distinctive feature of the original edifice, has been removed, and the roof of the rotunda supported upon iron groins. Beneath the rotunda a cross church has been constructed, with galleries resting on iron ribs at the exterior angles of the nave. The original building for the Panorama was erected, by subscription, by Mr. Robert Barker, and opened in 1794, with a picture of London, taken by no less eminent an artist than Thomas Girtin, from the Albion Flour Mills. Robert Barker's son, Henry Aston, succeeded his father in the property, and John Burford, the pupil of the second, came next, leaving it in turn to his son, Robert Burford, the late proprietor. A long series of panoramas followed that in which Girtin was concerned—the Fleet at Spithead, Elba, Athens. Stothard was entranced by that of Elba. "Its aerial tints he thought astonishing." "He deemed it a national loss that these efforts of Barker's were not preserved by the country." Readers of Walpole will remember the reference he makes (Letter 2534) to the burning of the Albion Mills, in 1791. London topographers will recollect the rough mezzotint which was published at the time, and represents the catastrophe in question, and the rejoicing of the mob at the destruction, as of a monopoly.

An arrangement of the various questions involved in recent architectural competitions has, it is reported, been arrived at by the Government, in accordance with a plan which was suggested some time since. The competitions for designing the National Gallery and Courts of Justice have not been useless if they result in the appointment of Mr. Street as architect to the greater work without the assistance of Mr. E. Barry as contriver of the plans, and if consolation of a magnificent sort is offered to the latter gentleman for his natural disappointment in both the competitions which resulted so honourably to himself by making him

sole architect for the National Gallery. Further, it is stated that employment for Mr. G. G. Scott's activity is to be found on an undefined scale in the continuation and completion of the Government buildings at Westminster. Lastly, the share of Mr. Waterhouse is to be found in the buildings at South Kensington. This setting-out of architectural provinces is likely to be, on the whole, satisfactory to the public, and eminently so to the gentlemen most concerned. It is worthy of note, however, that some changes of "styles" in the practice of those gentlemen are involved in this apportioning of tasks. Mr. Scott began as a Gothic architect, and for a considerable length of time was accepted as the consistent representative of those who believe English architecture is best adapted to this climate and our needs. He continues to work for the Government in the Italian or Palladian mode, that is, if he carries on the proposed new works at Westminster in the fashion which, in deference to Lord Palmerston's ideas of design, was adopted for the Foreign Office. Mr. Barry made his truest success in designing the admirable schools in Endell Street in a fine Gothic mode with brick and stone. He will probably erect a National Gallery in stone, in a style which is still more "Italian" and pompous, with a deeper infusion of classicism than the works of Messrs. Scott and Wyatt at Westminster. Mr. Street is consistently Gothic. Mr. Waterhouse, another Gothic architect, whose great success with the Manchester Assize Courts decided the style for the Courts of Justice, is employed, in the first case, to complete Capt. Fowke's light-handed and pleasantly-elegant works at South Kensington, in the most effective of Italian decorative styles. Suggestive as these changes are to the reflective mind, they are not in that respect to be compared with the interest which is due to the prospect of a gigantic "battle of the styles" in hands so competent as these four champions, three of whom combat in armour which was not made for them.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 6th inst. the following pictures: Leslie, An Italian Mother and Child, 108l. (Gambart).—Mr. F. Goodall, Spanish Peasants retreating before the French Army, 267l. (Lemon).—Mr. J. R. Herbert, Lear recovering his Reason at the Sight of Cordelia, 351l. (Herbert).—Constable, Dedham Vale, 157l. (Cox).—Sir E. Landseer, Rachael, 199l. (Lomax).—Rembrandt, Portrait of the Artist, 199l. (Leslie).—Wilkie, Portrait of Lady Mary Fitzgerald, 210l. (Bourne).—The Toilet of the Bride, 315l. (Armstrong).—Mr. Creswick, A Bridge on the Tees, 138l. (James).—Mr. T. Faed, The Silken Gown, 299l. (Cox).—Reynolds, Terpsichore, 220l. (Neave).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Lubeck, Auer, and Jaquard, TUESDAY, June 16, Quarter-past Three, with Ries and Goffin.—Quartet, E minor, Mendelssohn; Trio, E flat, Op. 70, Beethoven; Quartet in D, Haydn. Pianoforte Solos, Lubeck, Bach, Chopin, &c. Visitors can pay on giving their names at the entrance to St. James's Hall, Regent Street; and Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Schott & Co.; Olivier & Co.; Austin, at the Hall; Lamborn Cook & Co.; and Ashdown & Parry, Hanover Square.

J. ELLA, Director.

MR. KUHE'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, June 22, at St. James's Hall. Medante Titien and Christine Nilsson, Sincio, Enquist, and Liebart, Sainton-Dolby, E. Angelo, Draedil, and Trebell-Bettini; M.M. Mongini, Reichardt and Bettini, Jules Lefort, Foll, and Santley. Violin, M. Saindon; Violoncello, Signor Fusti; Harmonium, Herr Engel; Harp, Mr. Aptomman; Pianoforte, Mr. Kuhe. Conductors, M.M. Arditi, Beignani, Randegger, and W. Gang.—Sofa Stalls, 15s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area and Orchestra, 3s.; Upper Balcony, 1s.; to be had of all the principal Musicians and Librarians; Mr. Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and of Mr. Kuhe, 15, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.—Clearly Mdle. Christine Nilsson is the fashion: we must add, in our judgment, beyond her deserts. Most especially has she attracted her public in Donizetti's 'Lucia.' But we are bound (and in no spirit of bepraisers of bygone times and singers) to say that neither as vocalist nor as actress does she approach the *Lucias* of other days; to name only two, Madame Persiani and Mdle. Jenny Lind. Mdle. Nilsson is pleasant to see. Her taste in costume is superb. This cannot be said without "a difference" in the case of either of her predecessors cited as above. But the most magnificent bridal attire, manufactured, as we are told, by that wonderful

man-milliner, Mr. Worth, who now gives laws to the ladies of Paris, and makes them wait and pay for their patience and his arrogance, will not make up to those who care for real in place of "make-believe" art. We have as yet to hear Mdlle. Nilsson execute anything completely. Her shake is uneven, her scales are bad; and those of the elder world who have been trained to require complete accomplishment, real singing, and clear speaking in Italian opera, can in no case accredit hers as a first-class success. The best singing of the evening was Mr. Santley's, in the most ungracious part of the opera. The work goes well, because Signor Arditi is competent as a conductor, and because his orchestra and chorus are fresh and ready.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

We gladly give currency to the following:—

"June 6, 1868.

"Of Dr. Chrysander's edition of Handel, twenty-five volumes are now in my library, the Dettingen 'Te Deum' being last. This year is to see 'Alicia' and the *Organ Concertos* also. Messrs. Schott & Co. have two new editions of Beethoven's Symphonies, one upon white paper of their own (No. 1 only as yet, I think); the other on thick, yellowish paper, by Dr. Chrysander (five numbers). Of Handel's real MSS. I heard last week from one who had consulted them, that they are kept over some stables, in cases the fronts of which are broken, covered with dust and spiders' webs, and in company with brushes, brooms, and other servants' implements. Perhaps you can verify this last, and stir up the musical public to protest, if it be true.

"W. J. WESTBROOK."

—The plight of Handel's MSS. in Buckingham Palace, when we were allowed to consult them to settle the Kerl quotation, "Egypt was glad," in 'Israel,' was wretched and unguarded enough; and this was in the days of the Prince Consort, who professed such high tastes for music! Any one might have abstracted any or all of them, without stop, let or hindrance, so utterly neglected were they, in a sort of butler's pantry. Unless the giant's name has passed from the memory of the descendants of those whose reigns he so imperishably illustrated, it would be surely a gracious act to allow them to be cared for among our national treasures: say in the library of the British Museum.

Herr Rubinstein, who, both as composer and pianist, meets, we will boldly say, with a colder and more neglectful reception here than his magnificent powers command, played Schumann's grim and dull *Concerto* in A minor at Monday's Philharmonic Concert. His own vigorous fourth *Concerto* in D minor would have been more welcome to ourselves. But to question his amazing power and grandeur of style is simply to stultify those who do so. There should be no grudging monopoly in this great and free country; but that there is too much of it in Music cannot be questioned. Dr. Liszt's merit was not allowed, because the world had adopted M. Thalberg; Mr. Halle's was long denied by those who should have known better, yet were never weary of extolling a favourite lady as the Alpha and Omega of pianists. These are not cheerful truths to propound; but it is only by keeping them before the public that any hope can be cherished in the real future of taste and intelligence in a country so rich in capacity and so lavish in its patronage of art as ours.

Herr Lubeck played at the last meeting of the *Musical Union*.

Herr Joachim has, we are assured, produced a real effect at the Whitesnide Cologne Festival by playing a violin *Concerto*, the composition of Herr Max Bruch. The singers there were Mesdames Dustmann and Joachim, Herren Gunz and Hill.

M. Maillart's 'Les Dragons de Villars' has been revived at the Opéra Comique.—M. Auber, it is said, is absolutely writing another last opera for the same theatre.

M. Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' (the denounced work) has been performed at the last concert of the twelfth season of the Greenock Choral Society with entire success.

Nine Cremona violins, forming the famous col-

lection of Mr. Plowden, were the other day sold by auction for the sum of 2,000*l*.

Mr. Barnby has given the last of his choral concerts. It is said they will not be resumed.

MISCELLANEA

Grazing.—Is it possible that this word and its co-derivatives are of Anglo-Saxon origin? In the neighbourhood of Liverpool is a township called Garston, in which are several fields bearing the name of Grassindale—Nearer, Further, Great, Little, &c., portions of which, having been converted into building land, are styled Grassindale Park. In old writings, the Coucher Book of Whalley, and others, the orthography, of course, is varied, and the name sometimes appears as Gresyndale. In the names of these fields, and in that of the township itself, I think the Anglo-Saxon root *gars* may be discerned, signifying in the latter a place of grass, or pasture; in which sense Bosworth says the word is still used in Sussex, where it is spelt *gerston*, a form of spelling closely allied to the Coucher Book, namely, *gerstan*. The grassingdale, I apprehend, was a name adopted, as the neighbourhood became settled and cultivated, to distinguish the portions or allotments set apart for grazing; the term *dale* being extensively used hereabouts in the sense of a division or part. To adopt *grass* as the root of grazing, grazer, graze, and grazer, seems more consonant with the operation of grassing, i. e. taking grass, than the French word *razer*, which is the dictionary root (see Latham's Johnson, now in course of publication). I am aware that Baines ascribes the name of Garston to Gaer, a putative Saxon; but who was Gaer, and how is he associated with this locality?

DICKY SAM.

Red Cave Earth.—The presence of a red earth deposited in caves at some very remote period has long been a puzzle to the geologist. Will the late earthquake in the Sandwich Islands tend to solve the problem? It is stated—"The greatest shock occurred on April 2—a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock, the swinging motion of the earth was dreadful: so violent that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock, an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The earth opened under the sea, and reddened the water," &c.

W. S. A.

Tom Fool.—Your Correspondent under this head errs chiefly, as I think, in his low estimate of the word "fool," considered in itself. It appears to be of genuine British origin; that is to say, it has come to us from the Cymru, and still lives in Welsh dictionaries as *ffel*, answering to the French *folle*; it means "merry andrew," a *jester*,—that individual who was formerly maintained in all households of importance to keep up the spirits of the family. He was expected to have wit at command, and served as the equivalent for a whole number of *Punch*, fresh in himself every week. Fool was his familiar name; the prefix Tom is a term of endearment applied to the cherished house companion of every day. Thus, "poor Tom's a cold" well brings this feeling before us on the stage. Tom Thumb is no case in point, being a duplicated word. It answers to the German *Daumling*, equivalent to "dear little thumb." This became Tamlane=Tom-lyn in Scotch, as Miss Yonge has shown. *Daum* is rendered by the English *thumb*, and the word is again repeated in the form of the prefix Tom. Tom-cat, again, does not apply, it being intended to mark the *sex*, as in the rhyme:—

Tom-tit and Jenny-wren
Were God Almighty's cock and hen

—quoted by Brand, Vol. 3, p. 104. "R. Y." is silent about "Tom, Tom, the piper's son,"—Brand, Vol. 1, p. 145, figure 9 in cut, shows "Tom the piper" with a small drum; this, I think, is the Indian *Tom-tom*, which may have become well known in Europe after the Crusaders. A. H.

Tom-fool = Empty fool, from Saxon *Tom*, empty. Bailol, King of Scotland, was styled *Tom tabard* = "man of straw." The word *toom* is still used

in Scotland for empty; I have heard it used as a verb in Orkney, where it is pronounced *tum*, as sounded as in *guide*. W. B. I.

Waltam's Calf.—Can any Correspondent give us an instance of the use of this phrase? Florio has "*Boccata*," a word used when one is about to tell a thing and knows not what it is; or that a scholar would faine read his lesson and cannot, and that we by some signe or voice will let him knowe that he is out, wide, and says he wots not what. We vse to say *Boccata*; as in English, 'Yea in my other hose,' or 'jump as Germans lips,' 'you are as wise as *Waltams calfe*,' and such other phrases."

The Burnet Family.—In the obituary notice of John Burnet the engraver, in your last number, he is described as "son of George Burnet, of Barrowtoness, near Edinburgh, and descended from a brother of Bishop Burnet." On turning to the latest edition of 'Men of the Time,' I find it similarly asserted, but with more circumstance, that the father of Burnet "was descended from Dr. Thomas Burnet, the friend of Newton, and author of the 'Sacred Theory of the Earth,' and brother of Bishop Burnet." Will you permit me to point out the inaccuracy of these statements, which, if uncorrected, will be apt to mislead future historians and genealogists. I am not aware whether the late lamented engraver and art-critic may or may not have been a descendant of the author of the 'Telluris Theoria Sacra' and Master of the Charterhouse. But that eloquent and ingenious writer was not a brother of, nor even known to be remotely related to, the Bishop of Salisbury; nor can your more general statement be accurate, that the engraver was "descended from a brother of Bishop Burnet." Bishop Burnet was the youngest son of Robert Burnet, a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session by the title of Lord Crimond, himself a younger brother of Sir Thomas Burnet, Bart., of Leys, head of a then, as now, considerable family in Kincardineshire. The Bishop's only brother who married was Sir Thomas Burnet, of Crimond (knighted by William the Third), physician to four successive sovereigns, and author of 'Hippocrates Contractus,' and other works of repute in their day. He married a sister of the fourth Earl of Kincardine, and his only son who grew up left a daughter only. Of his daughters, one was twice married, and had numerous issue; another had an only child, who was Countess of Kincardine, and ancestress of the Elgin family. But the male line of Sir Thomas, the King's physician, came to an end in the first generation, as did that of the Bishop himself in the third. Thomas Burnet, author of the 'Telluris Theoria Sacra,' was, on the other hand, a native of Yorkshire, whose only connexion with Scotland was a vague tradition that his ancestors had come from that country. In the Memoir of Bishop Burnet, by his son, prefixed to the 'History of his own Time,' the author of the 'Sacred Theory' is enumerated among the distinguished men with whom Burnet became acquainted in the course of a tour through England in 1633. Contemporary with these two Thomas Burnetts was a third, also a man of mark, who has sometimes been confounded with the Master of the Charterhouse, but who was as little as the author of 'Hippocrates Contractus' a progenitor of the lately-deceased artist. This was Thomas Burnet, of Kennay, the voluminous correspondent of Leibnitz and other notables, much in the friendship and confidence of the Electress Sophia, and mixed up with the political negotiations that preceded the accession of the House of Hanover. A good deal of information about him is to be found in Kemble's State Papers. He was a cousin of the Bishop, being grandson of a brother of Lord Crimond. Precision of orthography in proper names is, particularly in Scotland, of very recent date. The Bishop usually, though not always, spelt his name with one *t*, while it was the more frequent practice of most of his relatives to use two. G. B.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H. A. H.—W. H. H.—M. B.—A. N.—J. K.—T. J. B.—W. W.—E. B. S.—received.

Erratum.—P. 764, col. 3, line 10 from bottom, for "subscribers" read sub-editors.

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